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Vol III No 128 3 July 1985

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TATARNIKOV: CDE VERIFICATION MEASURES UNNECESSARY

PM022019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Jun -- Major General V.M. Tatarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation, today addressed a plenary session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He noted that the proposals of the United States and the other NATO countries put forward in the guise of verification measures will lead to the legalization of espionage and to interference in other states' internal affairs. By insisting on completely unnecessary inspections they are placing a delayed-action mine under the talks. This deliberately unacceptable proposal is clearly designed to achieve unilateral advantages and is dictated by Washington's old custom of wanting to see what its neighbors are doing.

NATO's entire package of measures is imbued not with concern to strengthen confidence and security in Europe but a desire to monitor the Warsaw Pact countries' military activity. It goes without saying that the Soviet Union cannot accept such an approach to verification questions.

The basic form of verification of the accords on confidence-building measures and security in Europe must be the use of national technical facilities in keeping with the generally accepted norms of international law. Forms of verification such as requests for information [napravleniye zaprosov] and bilateral and multilateral consultations could also be used. This is a realistic and reasonable approach, ensuring the effective implementation of confidence-building measures in Europe and in the adjacent seas [oceans] and air space.

PRAVDA CITES BULGARIAN MBFR HEAD DELEGATE

PM021540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Way To Achieve Favorable Conditions"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jun -- E. Savov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, has addressed a routine plenary session of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

As reported at a press briefing, he drew attention to the great importance of the section of the Warsaw Pact states' proposal of 14 February this year which envisages not increasing the level of the sides' armed forces and armaments after the initial reductions have been carried out.

The security interests both of the direct participants in the talks and of those participants with special status could only benefit, the Bulgarian representative noted, if the initial reductions of Soviet and U.S. forces are not followed by a further buildup of forces and armaments in central Europe. That negative trend would be halted and more favorable conditions created for further talks.

The Bulgarian representative urged the Western participants in the talks to respond constructively to the socialist countries' proposals.

U.S.-USSR SPACE ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS 2 JUL

LD021418 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 2 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space arms took place here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

ADM SOROKIN ATTACKS SDI PROGRAM, SPACE ARMS RACE

PM021418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Washington's 'Space' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Saving the planet for present and future generations and preventing a nuclear missile catastrophe are the key problem of the present day. If this problem is being successfully resolved in one way or another despite the very acute confrontation between the two opposing social systems and if the U.S. ruling circle's long-standing plans for a nuclear attack against the USSR have not been realized, that is simply because the Soviet Union promptly eliminated U.S. imperialism's monopoly of weapons of mass destruction and, together with the fraternal socialist countries, created and firmly maintains the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and socialism and imperialism. That balance of forces, which ensures the sides' equality and identical security, is the reliable foundation of peace and the peoples' security.

The inevitability of crushing retaliation holds potential aggressors in check. It stops them from succumbing to the temptation to rain arsenals of lethal weapons down on the heads of refractory countries and peoples. Therefore, to protect the military-strategic equilibrium, depriving the other side of equal security, achieving military superiority and then dictating terms, settling scores with dissenters, and establishing systems in the world that are to militarism's liking -- that is what obsesses the Washington ringleaders and their European sympathizers day and night, that is what they are striving to achieve.

Having seen that the equilibrium existing within the framework of agreements cannot be upset by a quantitative buildup of modern armaments and that the Pentagon's attempts to achieve military superiority are immediately answered by adequate Soviet measures, the United States set itself the goal of ending equal security by another means -- by "disabling" retaliatory strike weapons and disarming the other side. Washington decided to trample the accords reached on limiting ABM and missile armaments and break the military-strategic parity by means of space strike armaments, the program for which is called the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), as though in mockery of common sense.

The implementation of this program (costing trillions of dollars) needs the corresponding international and domestic public support. That is why the U.S. Administration is using all the mass media and setting its entire propaganda machine in motion in a vain attempt to make the "star wars" program, if not actually popular, then at least attractive and, above all, at all costs to conceal the grim truth about it from mankind. That is why the SDI apologists are making more and more new propaganda maneuvers in order to deceive the peoples.

Washington's planned "space shield" is presented as a manifestation of the Reagan administration's exceptional love of peace, as the last word in delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear nightmare, and as the means which will "reverse the arms race" and make nuclear weapons "impotent" and "obsolete." In an interview in THE WASHINGTON TIMES the U.S. defense secretary even went so far as to say the "SDI is not an arms race, nor arms, nor even weapons. It's a harmless means of destroying weapons."

What a distortion of the truth the leader of the U.S. military department is capable of descending to! As the incumbent of that post he cannot fail to realize that any means of struggle capable of affecting the correlation of forces counts as a weapon.

Space weapons can be described as "not weapons" only out of ignorant naivete or total military incompetence. If Washington is trying to suggest to the public that space-based ABM complexes are a "harmless means" and a panacea against the horrors of nuclear war, it is doing that solely to mislead the unenlightened, to present black as white, and to extort billions and billions of dollars for its latest reckless ventures in the illusory hope of delivering a first nuclear missile strike against the USSR and its allies with impunity.

The U.S. Administration's arguments circulated in the West regarding the "high moral aspect" of defensive weapons systems are also groundless. Mindful of the dialectical unity and constant struggle between offensive and defensive weapons and desiring to create a powerful barrier to the arms race, above all the nuclear missile race, the Soviet Union concluded the open-ended ABM Limitation Treaty with the United States in 1972. That was a great triumph for reason. The vicious circle whereby advances in defensive weapons spurred on advances in offensive weapons and vice versa was broken. The ABM Treaty made the signing of the SALT II treaty possible. The limitation of ABM systems determined the limits of missile systems.

The Pentagon does not consider it immoral to break that barrier by creating space arms, to open a pandora's box with regard to missile limitations, and burden the peoples with a new and unprecedented arms race. It is no coincidence that in addition to the SDI program, the U.S. Administration is trying to undermine the SALT II treaty, gradually crawl out of its framework, and cast aside one strategic arms limitation after another. That is eloquently demonstrated in particular by President R. Reagan's recent statement on U.S. policy with regard to existing agreements.

Nor does Washington consider it immoral to throw further trillions of dollars into the bottomless barrel of preparing for war at a time when millions of people in the world are dying of hunger and disease and when mankind is increasingly sharply confronted with ecological problems and problems of resources.

There is an objective interdependence between arms in space and on earth. That is why the USSR is striving to ensure that the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva strictly observe the prior understanding that the aim of the talks is to prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth. The two must be resolved as an interconnected whole. Any other approach is contrary to the principle of the sides' equality and indentical security.

However, the U.S. side is adopting another stance. Its essence is perfectly clear: the blatant sabotaging of the examination and resolution of the question of preventing an arms race in space and an attempt to force through and legalize Washington's program for the accelerated militarization of space by any means.

Nor do Washington's arguments that the notorious "SDI" program is purely of research significance and that it will not necessarily be implemented stand up to criticism.

When has it ever happened that the imperialists, who know how to count every last cent, suddenly decided to waste billions of dollars merely to satisfy their "curiosity"? Practice itself shows that research into the "star wars" program has already reached the stage of testing a whole range of elements of space strike weapons. For example, during a recent flight by the Discovery space shuttle tests were carried out of a laser device whose technology it is planned will provide the basis for the very latest beam weapon systems that are being created.

It is not simply for research that the Pentagon is formulating a new doctrine which combines a nuclear "sword" with an ABM "shield." As THE NEW YORK TIMES has written: "The plan is to combine the forces and operations of the Air Force Strategic Air Command, Navy ballistic missile submarine, and submarines and surface ships armed with cruise missiles with the new unified Space Command and NORAD."

If, as Washington claims, the SDI is just a research program, why accustom people to the idea of the inevitability and necessity of waging "star wars"? Such propaganda is even promoted by game machines in the United States, which psychologically prepare both children and adults for the future use of space weapons. The Washington administration is going all out to publicize what it claims as the expected upsurge of a wave of innovations in the civilian economy as a result of research on the "star wars" program. The very idea that it is possible to achieve a leading position in technology by means of military research is, to put mildly, highly dubious -- from the social, economic, and moral viewpoints.

No matter what militarist initiatives the United States takes, it always tries to justify them by citing the myth of the "Soviet military threat." That pathetic argument is being used as the basis for the "SDI" program, too. A U.S. State Department report distributed recently claims that the Soviet Union has for over 20 years been making the most diverse efforts in the strategic defense sphere, that the USSR possesses the world's only large-scale [razvernutyy] ABM system, and that unless "countermeasures" are taken the Soviet defensive potential will undermine the effectiveness of America's deterrent. If the uninitiated read these malicious fabrications, they might think that it is not Washington but Moscow that is preparing "star wars."

The talk about the U.S. "star wars" program's "defense" character and the creation of strike space weapons is, of course, pure fairytales intended for the gullible. The intention is to try to paralyze the Soviet Union's strategic weaponry and secure the potential for a nuclear strike against our country with impunity. That is the essence of the question and the USSR cannot ignore it.

"If the Soviet Union is faced with a real threat from space," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stated at the meeting with the collective of the G.I. Petrovskiy Metallurgical Plant in Dnepropetrovsk, "it will find an effective means of countering that threat -- I say this quite clearly, let no one doubt that. One thing is now clear: The U.S. space militarization program serves as a blank wall barring the way to the achievement of the appropriate accords in Geneva."

The infamous "SDI" is a deception of both the Americans and the peoples of other countries. However, the world is becoming increasingly aware of the danger facing mankind. There is no people in the world who are not alarmed by the U.S. plans for the militarization of space and that alarm is well founded. The implementation of those plans would sharply increase the threat of a truly global, all-destroying military conflict.

The Soviet people and their servicemen respond to this real threat by showing even greater cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, increasing their vigilance and labor and political activeness, strengthening discipline, organization, and order, and strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum emphasized that we will continue to make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary to reliably defend our fatherland and its allies and ensure that no one catches us unawares.

The preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress gives us a new surge of strength, energy, and enthusiasm. Developing socialist competition among troops and fleets, military councils, commanders, political workers, and the party and Komsomol aktiv inspire personnel to scale the heights in strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential that are required by the threat of a new world war, which has increased through the fault of imperialism's aggressive circles. Much has been done in that sphere, but life demands considerably more. We have quite a few urgent problems but we also have great reserves for resolving them. We must now resolve many questions in a new way.

The party teaches that the resolution of complex tasks is inconceivable without profound changes in organizational and party political work dealing with the decisive factor in all changes -- the human factor. That also applies fully to solving the tasks of military building. The duty of political organs and party organizations is to increase in every possible way military cadres' responsibility in all spheres of ministry activity, to prevent complacency and carelessness, and to focus all attention on the most important thing -- readiness at all times to resolutely rebuff the aggressor.

BUSH, ABRAHAMSON, TELLER 'SALESMEN' FOR SDI

OW021417 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush, who is touring a number of West European countries, arrived in London today. The same plans for the militarization of outer space are on the agenda of his talks here, in the British capital, just as they were earlier in Paris, Bonn, Brussels, and Geneva.

However, Bush's talks are only the visible tip of the iceberg, that is, of the pressure and compulsion that Washington is exerting on its allies in an attempt to force them at all costs to join Reagan's "star wars" plans. Bush's trip has been widely covered by the Western press; however, the activities of U.S. representatives -- congressmen, generals, businessmen, and scientists -- who are inundating NATO countries in droves, also striving to impose on them an arms race in space, receive almost no publicity.

A secret session of the strategic forum has just ended in the West German city of Cologne, where the tone was set by the leaders of the American organization for the realization of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative: General Abrahamson and the well-known American physicist Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb.

Teller, who long ago won himself the unflattering sobriquet of cannibalistic scientist, was also in Paris, where he took part in a gathering of the so-called Foundation of the Future, a most reactionary organization that propagates fanatical geopolitical doctrines. Neither Abrahamson nor Teller conceals the fact that they have come to Europe as traveling salesmen for "star wars." What else? After all, it is known that precisely Teller and the like suggested to Reagan the brilliant idea of the militarization of space. At one time, Teller whispered in the ears of presidents the concept of destroying socialism with the help of the atom bomb; it did not happen. He then reached for the hydrogen bomb; again a miss. Now he is longing for space, with the same malicious and futile intention.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CONCLUSION OF CEMA SESSION

Session's Work Reviewed

PM021228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Horizons: The 40th Meeting of the CEMA Session Has Ended"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun -- CEMA member-countries will base their programs for further socioeconomic development on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and production intensification. This was confirmed by the 40th meeting of the CEMA session, which ended in Warsaw yesterday.

The session summed up the results of work to implement the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' Moscow economic summit conference. The role played by economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in enhancing the efficiency of social production was noted.

The main concern in the fraternal countries at present is the preparation and holding of communist and workers party congresses. A great deal of work is being done in the community states to intensify the national economies, enhance the people's labor and political activeness, and improve the population's living standards and all aspects of society's life.

During the session, a general agreement was signed on multilateral cooperation in the development and organization of specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of flexible production systems for the machine-building industry and their extensive introduction in the national economy.

A program for cooperation among the fraternal countries in the economical and rational utilization of material resources through the year 2000 was adopted.

Progress was reviewed in the coordination of the CEMA member-countries' national economic plans for 1986-90, in the course of which the decisions of the economic summit conference are being implemented. The CEMA countries are implementing a range of measures aimed at strengthening their fuel, energy, and raw material base.

It was noted that the CEMA member-countries' mutual economic cooperation is taking place under conditions of a fueling of tension in the international atmosphere by aggressive circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. The session unanimously stated the socialist community countries' desire to do everything in their power to preserve peace and resolutely called for a radical reduction of nuclear arms and the prevention of the militarization of space.

A communique on the results of the session's work has been adopted and is being published in the press.

The next meeting of the CEMA session will be held in Bucharest in 1986.

Executive Committee Meets

PM021426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "115th Session of CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 115th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Warsaw (Poland) 27 June 1985.

Taking part in the session were deputy heads of governments, permanent representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee, and the CEMA secretary.

A member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council also took part in the session.

The session was opened by J. Obodowski, Poland's permanent CEMA Representative, who, in accordance with established procedure, handed over the functions of Executive Committee chairman to I. Totu, Romania's permanent CEMA representative.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with the organization of work to implement the resolutions adopted by the 40th CEMA session.

The Executive Committee's work took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

Jaruzelski, Tikhonov at Reception

PM022013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Delegations' Honor"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, gave a reception yesterday in honor of the participants in the 40th meeting of the CEMA session.

Addressing those present, W. Jaruzelski said: The 40th meeting of the CEMA session confirmed our unity and will to work together. The presence of delegations from different continents, ranging from Europe to Africa and from Latin America to Southeast Asia, is a striking indication of the depth of the progressive transformations the present-day world has undergone. The socialist community represents a reliable bulwark for each of our countries.

The relations among our states are based on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. Socialist building in present-day conditions is an organic combination of national goals and international ideals. Respect for the sovereignty of each country, mutual trust, and mutual assistance are inseparable from the Leninist principle of the responsibility of each communist and workers party to its people and, at the same time, to the international workers movement and the world's progressive forces.

We are working in an exceptionally complex international situation. U.S. imperialism has unleashed the arms race and the socialist countries are also subjected to crude pressure in the economic sphere. In contravention of international norms, various forms of discrimination are applied against Poland among others.

A year has passed since the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow. We have now summed up the first stage of the implementation of its comprehensive, long-term directives. We are in the process of improving our national economic planning. A program for cooperation in the sphere of science and technology that extends to the 21st century is being worked out.

We are facing great new scientific, technological, demographic, and ecological demands in modern times. Our community possesses tremendous intellectual and material poten - tial, enabling it to cope with these demands by concentrating forces and resources in the main spheres of action, primarily on the basis of a decisive acceleration of scientific and technical progress and an improvement in the socialist economic machinery.

We all have welcomed with great interest the initiatives launched in this direction by the CPSU and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the delegations that arrived in Warsaw to take part in the work of the session, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed profound gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Government, and W. Jaruzelski personally for the friendly reception and the great contribution made to ensuring the successful work of the session.

While in Warsaw, the head of the Soviet delegation said, we have felt satisfaction at the progress achieved by fraternal Poland's working people under the leadership of the PZPR along the path of building a new society and overcoming the difficulties that arose in the country as a result of the hostile intrigues by antisocialist and anti-people forces.

He wished the Polish working people success in socialist building and the further strengthening of people's power in the country.

We have every reason to assess the results of the Warsaw CEMA session positively, N.A. Tikhonov went on. We have advanced by another important step in the implementation of the strategic course mapped out by the fraternal parties at the economic conference in Moscow. We have discussed a number of specific questions pertaining to the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress. To this end, measures aimed at the intensive mobilization of reserves for our cooperation have been defined, including the development of production sharing and stepped up collaboration in the sphere of ensuring all possible savings of fuel and raw and other materials.

Major agreements have been signed providing for the pooling of our efforts to achieve the comprehensive automation of production and a more effective utilization of natural gas instead of engine fuel.

Our decisions are of great economic importance and have a profound social meaning. We are putting scientific and technical progress above all at the service of man. This convincingly reflects the humanism of the socialist social systems.

The main political result of the session consists in the further strengthening of our unity and cohesion. The CEMA member-countries' collective work to develop socialist economic integration is being consistently deepened and improved. Whatever sphere of cooperation we take, whatever the scale of the tasks we tackle, everywhere we are able to draw on a proven means of augmenting our strength, namely our unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Two months ago the protocol on the extension of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance bearing this city's name was signed here.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at that time, the Warsaw Pact has given us all the opportunity of working creatively in peace, has reliably ensured the inviolability of our borders, and has erected a firm barrier to latter-day pretenders to world domination.

Our unity and the activity of our joint organizations are not directed against anyone. In international affairs we consistently steer a course of peace and equitable cooperation with anyone who is ready to do likewise. We counter the imperialist policy of arms race and interference in the internal affairs of other countries with a broad program of measures to strengthen international security and overcome the threat of war, and we uphold the right of every people to determine the path of its development itself.

We will continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and deeepen our multilateral cooperation and the relations of comradeship and friendship between our peoples.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov wished all delegations taking part in the 40th meeting of the CEMA session successful implementation of the important decisions it had adopted.

The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ANTINUCLEAR PHYSICIANS MEET IN BUDAPEST

Gorbachev Message

PM021444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unidentified IZVESTIYA correspondent report: "Averting the Threat of Nuclear War"]

[Text] Budapest -- The Fifth International Congress of the "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement has opened here at the Palace of Congresses. More than 1,000 scientists and physicians from many countries are taking part in its work. The Soviet delegation is headed by Academician Ye.I. Chazov.

The congress participants warmly greeted a message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which says:

"Allow me to wish all the congress participants -- medical scientists, doctors, and medical workers -- great successes in their efforts aimed at preventing the threat of nuclear war.

"In the Soviet Union the noble activity of the movement meets with understanding and support. We share the goals put forward by the doctors of protecting mankind from the danger of the arms race on earth and in space. Your congress is being held under the slogan of cooperation, not confrontation. I am in complete agreement with these goals and want to stress that the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to save the world from the outbreak of nuclear war.

"I am sure that the movement's participants, together with the hundreds of millions of people who oppose the nuclear madness, will be able to preserve peace on earth and ensure reliable security for the present and the future generations."

The prominent representatives of the most humane profession who laid the foundation of the movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war and expanded it to a worldwide scale performed a great deed, J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, stressed in his address at the opening of the congress. The participants in your movement are linked by an aspiration, worthy of respect, to do everything possible to avert the nuclear catastrophe which is threatening people's lives, civilization, and mankind's existence.

Hungary, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, takes part in elaborating joint peace initiatives. We are advocates of banning nuclear weapons and strive to ensure that the security of the interested sides is implemented at the lowest possible level of armaments. We believe that disputes can be resolved by means of talks. We hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks being held in Geneva will bring success, J. Kadar said.

The congress participants were addressed by the cochairmen of the "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement, Ye.I. Chazov (USSR) and B. Lawn (United States). They stressed the increased danger of nuclear war and the need to take urgent measures to prevent it and expressed special concern at the plans for transferring the arms race to space.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, addressing the plenary session stressed that maintaining peace is not simply a political or scientific question, but a fundamental task that prompts the world's peoples to cooperate.

B. Kreisky, president of the Vienna Institute for Questions of Helping Developing Countries, and other prominent politicians also spoke at the opening of the congress.

Appeal to Gorbachev, Reagan

LD011657 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest July 1 TASS -- Further progress in the exploration and use of outer space for peace depends in a large measure on whether an end is put to the arms race and its spread to outer space is prevented. Those who strive for "star wars", undermine the very possibility of putting an end to the arms race. This was stressed by representatives of various states, who addressed the Fifth International Congress of the Movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", which closed here today.

Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, head of the Soviet delegation, urged scientists and workers in culture, lecturers and engineers, architects and builders to put, together with medical men, their signatures under a call for ending the dangerous stockpiling of the nuclear weapons on earth and the attempts at deploying mass destruction weapons in outer space. He expressed confidence that this will meet with support from the whole peace-loving mankind.

Prevention of nuclear war, Professor Bernard Lawn (USA), stressed in his concluding address, is the main issue of the present. The implementation of the "star wars" plan put forward by the U.S. Administration would lead to a dangerous build-up of the arms race. Outer space shall not be turned into an arena of military operations. It should become an area of peaceful cooperation of the USSR, the USA and other states.

The participants in the congress adopted an appeal to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States. The appeal says, among other things, that arms race in outer space will sharply increase the threat of a world-wide nuclear conflict. The programme for eliminating the nuclear threat, which has been put forward by physicians of the world, accords with the wishes of all people on earth.

It provides for a sufficiently verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery with their subsequent balanced cuts and, in the long run, scrapping of the nuclear weapons. It also provides for excluding the first use of nuclear weapons in any armed conflict. Welcoming the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, the delegates to the congress believe that there is an urgent need for new efforts. We proposed as the first step, the appeal says, that a moratorium by introduced on all nuclear blasts. Such a moratorium should remain in force until a treaty is concluded on a general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The congress has also adopted a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general. The message says, among other things, that assistance in further enhancing the role and effectiveness of the U.N. as an important instrument of strengthening peace, security and international cooperation meets everybody's interests.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM CONFERENCE HELD IN U.S.

LD270336 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] A 2-day conference in nuclear terrorism has been held in Washington. Over 100 experts from twelve countries discussed the danger of nuclear use by terrorists. This would indisputably have horrible consequences. However, such a threat is largely hypothetical. Nuclear arsenals are guarded more than any others. A more real danger comes from some countries, not individual terrorists. We mean primarily Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan.

According to experts, all of them have nuclear potential, even though they don't admit it. Israel has nuclear shells and medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the Golan Heights. South Africa tested its nuclear installation in 1979. As for Pakistan, in the next 3 or 5 years, it is thought to be able to produce a dozen bombs.

Those countries got hold of the secrets of nuclear technology of nuclear materials in terrorist ways. The head of the Pakistani nulear program, Abdul Qadeer Khan stole secret blueprints from the European consortium Eurenco. Other Pakistani agents got the necessary technology from the American General Electric, also by deception. The latest scandal broke out when a certain Nazir Ahmed Vaid tried to smuggle devices for detonating nuclear bombs from America as harmless lamps. Israel has smuggled 810 such devices. Once the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, even captured a foreign ship carrying uranium.

As a result of such piracy and terrorism, nuclear arms have found their way to countries constantly pursuing an aggressive policy. The entire history of Israel is a history of wars with Arab countries. South Africa continuously attacks its neighbors. The aggression against the capital of Botswana is the latest example. Pakistan has lauched three wars against neighboring India and staged a serious border incident earlier this month. There's a notable possibility that this policy of state terrorism will lead to a nuclear castastrophe.

But the White House, officially favoring the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and calling to combat nuclear terrorism, for some reason does nothing to stop state terrorism. Mreover, Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan are friends of the United States. They recive multibillion economic and military aid from it and are even listed among strategic allies. But if it is true that charity begins at home, probably it would be better to view the problem of nuclear terrorism from another angle.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NEITHER CONFIRMS NOR DENIES SUMMIT

AU021625 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 2 (AFP) -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry today refused to confirm or deny a report from Washington that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan would hold a summit meeting in Geneva next November 19.

A ministry official, questioned by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, said he had "nothing to say" on the matter. Shortly before the report, ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said the time and place of a Gorbachev-Reagan summit were still the subject of diplomatic consultations.

Western diplomatic observers here meanwhile said that the fact Mr. Gorbachev has agreed to meet Mr. Reagan indicates not only that he wants to revive top-level dialogue with Washington, but also intends to conduct Soviet foreign policy himself.

Mr. Reagan invited Mr. Gorbachev to the United States after Mr. Gorbachev was appointed party chief last March. The Communist Party secretary-general said he was interested, but would not say whether or not he wanted the summit held in the United States.

U.S. millionaire Armand Hammer, who has a special relationship with the Kremlin, said last month that the summit might take place before the end of the year, probably on neutral ground. The most recent U.S.-Soviet summit was the Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna in June 1979, which resulted in the signing of the SALT-II strategic arms limitation agreement.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD031133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] On the occasion of the United States' national day, Independence Day, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has congratulated and wished prosperity to the U.S. people.

The hopes of all people are to live in a peaceful world without wars, without destructive weapons on earth or in space, says the telegram addressed to Reagan, President of the United States. The Soviet Union is ready for cooperation with all countries who are for the achievement of this historic aim, for fruitful and equal cooperation in various spheres. We call upon the United States to join us in efforts to strengthen peace and international security, and express the hope that our readiness for stable and constructive relations with your country will be fittingly reciprocated.

U.S. ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST LEBANON

LD021725 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] President Reagan's latest session with members of the cabinet and his closest military and foreign policy advisers has been held in the White House. It discussed punitive measures against a number of countries of the Near East, accused by the administration of aiding and abetting terrorism.

In a television interview the President's National Security Adviser McFarlane stated directly that a strike could be made against two or three strategic sites in the Near East. Simultaneously, sanctions to isolate Beirut International Airport have been announced. Flights by freight and passenger aircraft of U.S. air companies there are banned. Washington has called for similar action by other countries which maintain air communications with the Lebanese capital. If this is not done, the State Department spokesman said, the air companies of these countries will be refused the right to land at U.S. airports.

DEAN RUSK: REPRISALS AGAINST LEBANON FOOLISH

LD031045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 3 Jul 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] Today there are many telegrams concerning the Washington administration's decision to resort to so-called sanctions to disrupt the normal operation of Beirut Airport, in response to the recent capture of a U.S. passenger aircraft by a group of Shi'ite Muslims. Its passengers, as you know, have already been released and today some of them arrived in the United States.

When they were released conditions were proposed that the United States and Israel would not resort to reprisals toward Lebanon. The U.S. Administration was not against this demand but, having achieved the release of the hostages, has resorted to notorious sanctions. Incidentally, the Israeli authorities have also failed to fulfill the chief demand of the aircraft's hijackers: to release immediately Lebanese patriots who were arrested unlawfully by Israeli occupationists and are being held in Israeli jails. According to a REUTER report, Tel Aviv intends to release only some of these patriots today.

The U.S. sanction against Lebanon, which incidentally cannot be called anything other than terrorist, is being condemned throughout the world, including in the United States. A REUTER agency telegram says that among other things former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has spoken against the sanction, having called U.S. reprisals against Lebanon foolish actions.

PONOMAREV ON REAGAN SANCTIONS, 'POLICY OF THREATS'

LD021857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 2 Jul 85

["Washington Is Waving the Big Stick About" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- Leonid Ponomarev, TASS observer, writes:

The White House has again used the language of diktat toward the Arabs. Lebanon has become the first target of U.S. blackmail and pressure immediately after the release of the hostages from the American airliner. Reagan's administration is taking steps "to isolate Beirut airport" in revenge for the hijacking of the Boeing-727. According to the ABC television network, the plan of action worked out by the Reagan administration prohibits landing of U.S. aircraft at Beirut airport. The Washington leaders have also appealed to governments of Western countries to refuse landing permission for planes arriving from Beirut or on the way to Beirut. Furthermore, representatives of the Reagan administration have prepared "versions of several military operations".

Apparently, Presidential National Security Adviser McFarlane is persistently advocating in the framework of these actions no delay in hitting the "key points", one of which is in Lebanon.

Some may ask: What has the Near East to do with all that if the plane was hijacked by a small group of armed persons? The point here is that the administration is using the hijacking of the plane as a pretext for wide repressive actions against Arab countries which follow a course independent of the United States and which struggle actively against the Israeli invaders. The present administration has long nurtured plans to suppress any hotbed of resistance in the Arab East to U.S. and Israeli diktat and puts its military machine on alert every time an incident takes place. This can be seen very clearly in Lebanon where one dramatic event follows another. There events are, first of all, the result of the imperialist policy of Washington and Tel Aviv against the Arab peoples. The essence of this policy is to force their military-political diktat on the Arabs, to pull them into separate deals with the Israeli aggressor which are dangerous and humiliating for Arabs but profitable for imperialism, not to allow a comprehensive, just, and solid Near East settlement.

In one of his recent radio addresses, President Reagan stated that his 1982 Near East settlement plan "is intact". In other words, Washington is continuing its attempts to force Arab governments to undertake separate negotiations with Israel. With this purpose it is using political and economic pressure and even direct military intervention, as is in Lebanon. However, neither warships' guns, nor carriers off the Lebanese coast lead to the results which Washington expects. Commenting on recent Lebanese events, the London FINANCIAL TIMES is openly writing today that Reagan's Near East policy is in immediate need of reassessment in a "practical spirit". However, Reagan's policy of threats remains the main argument in the "dialogue" with the Arabs.

CHEMICAL WEAPON PLANS MEET WITH EUROPEAN PROTESTS

PM022036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Nikolay Kurdyumov's "Commentator's Column": "Evil Designs"]

[Text] Under pressure from the administration, the U.S. Congress has approved a program for building up chemical weapon arsenals. Toeing the Pentagon's line, the lawmakers voted in favor of appropriations in the coming fiscal year to fund the development of one of the most barbaric types of chemical weapons -- binary nerve gas munitions -- and preparations for their production.

In its attempts to justify its evil designs the Washington administration has resorted to the traditional maneuver of hypocrisy and deception. Suffice it to say that the special presidential commission which has been set up to divert attention and which consists of inveterate militarists has gone as far as to cynically claim in its report that the further buildup of the U.S. chemical potential will allegedly be conducive to the cause of banning chemical weapons.

However, in fact they themselves exposed the falsity of this "reasoning" by betraying Washington's true aggressive intentions: The commission had to admit that the most likely area where the binary munitions might be used is the European Continent, which is regarded across the ocean as the main "theater of military operations." This means that, in addition to deploying nuclear first strike missiles in West European countries, the United States is preparing to foist another "gift" on its NATO allies -- cramming the territories of the West European countries with new, even more sophisticated chemical munitions [boyezaryad].

In this context it is not difficult to understand why the prospect of the continent's densely populated areas being transformed into a potential arena of horrific chemical warfare has immediately given rise to indignation and widespread protests in West European countries. The Netherlands Government declared through its foreign minister that it has no intention of allowing the United States to site chemical weapons on Dutch territory.

In the FRG the "Greens" subjected the U.S. plans to sharp criticism in the Bundestag. L. Budtz, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party's commission for security and foreign policy questions, stated Denmarks's firm opposition to chemical weapons. He advocated a ban on chemical weapons and expressed support for the idea of establishing a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe. In turn, the British press has noted in recent days that the U.S. decision was adopted just when a number of governments are investigating the possibility of banning chemical weapons.

Demands that the siting of new U.S. chemical weapons on European territory be resolutely rejected continue to intensify. They confirm once again that the stepping up of states' efforts aimed at banning and eliminating chemical and other mass destruction weapons as soon as possible, which is what the Soviet Union has been advocating all along, accords with the peoples' true interests.

U.S. SPECIAL SERVICES LINKED TO NAZI COVERUPS

LD021310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The American special services are concealing Nazi criminals in the U.S. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev reports.

[Begin Gerasichev recording] A report has been presented to the U.S. Congress on the links between the American special services and Nazi criminals. It took the authors 3 years to produce the 40-page document. In points in particular to over 100 Nazis having links with the U.S. special services. Some of them, SS men who took part in mass murders and reprisals against peaceful citizens, were given special help in obtaining asylum on American territory. Stanislav Sankevich, that hangman of Belorussians, hospitably found a place in the American subversive ideological center Radio Liberty. The criminal combined his work there with fulfilling missions for the CIA. Those Nazis who after the Second World War continued to engage in anti-Soviet activities were given special attention and favor by the U.S. special services, and continue to be treated in this way even now.

The report presented to Congress omits almost all the names of the Nazi criminals. The special services and intelligence organizations of the U.S. which for decades have been sheltering Nazis guilty of the mass murder of peaceful citizens of European countries are not named. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, several congressmen have expressed dissatisfaction with this, and have declared that more information is required for a congressional hearing to be held this autumn on the report. Peter Rodino, Democratic congressman from New Jersey, declared that the coverup of Nazis by the U.S. special services was in breach of existing American laws. [end recording]

CIA'S 'SLEAZY MACHINATIONS' IN AFRICA VIEWED

LD020941 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy:

The world public is observing today the 60th anniversary of the birth of Patrice Lumumba, an outstanding African figure who fell victim to one of the first plots in the CIA's "undeclared war" against African peoples. Patrice Lumumba favoured his country's transformation into a politically and economically independent state. This was enough for the then CIA Director Allen Dulles to proclaim him a "new Castro". After blackmail and pressure failed, an order, sanctioned by the U.S. President, was issued from Langley to eliminate Lumumba.

The criminal action in the Congo is one of the first in a long series of sleazy machinations conducted by the overseas cloak and dagger agency in the continent. Way back during the times of colonialism, immediately after the end of World War Two, the Central Intelligence Agency started to make inroads into Africa to ensure that American monopolies have a "favorable climate" there for plunder. At present, when the U.S. Administration has institutionalized terrorism, a "golden age" has set in for the CIA and its activity has acquired unprecedented scope. The White House concentrates on greater interference in African affairs in all directions, above all by way of secret subversive operations and terror. Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and Madagascar are named chief targets in Africa in proposed operations in young nations, drawn up by the former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick.

According to American press reports, the CIA maintains about a hundred agent stations in African capitals and other places and conducts annually about 130 secret operations. There is hardly any state in Africa where the "quiet Americans" would not conduct subversive work.

Under the Reagan administration, CIA operatives became less scrupulous in choosing ways and means to "protect American interest" in Africa. The White House-authorized plan of CIA secret operations in the continent provides for a whole complex of subversive actions, up to the overthrow of legitimate governments of the states whose peoples prefer an independent path of development and reject Washington's dictate. The Langley "gentlemen" recognize no norms of ethics or international law when the matter concerns greater American influence on the continent. They are seeking to achieve that with the help of terror, sabotage, and open interference in the internal affairs of African states.

RADIO FREE EUROPE ENGAGES IN SLANDER, LIES

LD022154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1537 GMT 2 Jul 85

["The Mouthpiece of the 'Cold War'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The radio station Radio Free Europe along with Radio Liberty which was created later, have been attacking and disseminating lies about the socialist system for 35 years. The slanderers resort to the services of Hitlerites and traitors to their motherlands, and sometimes even criminals, and pay them large amounts of money for their dirty work. The programs of Radio Free Europe are compiled according to CIA recipes.

More than 100 million dollars per annum are currently being spent on implementing antisocialist plans according to this radio station's line, without taking the "concealed funds" of the American intelligence services into consideration. The latest amount was allocated by Washington some months ago for the construction of retransmitters in Israel, directed at Eastern Europe's socialist countries.

One of the U.S. Congress' committees that studied Radio Free Europe's work presented 335 memoranda in 1984. They drew the administration's attention to the fact that that radio center's broadcasts are built upon disinformation through and through. Jack Anderson, a WASHINGTON POST observer, recently wrote about the "offensive nature" of Radio Free Europe's programs to the countries to which its transmissions are directed. They in Washington are not concerned about whether even grains of truth find their way into the ether. They call for the dissemination of information which is intended to destabilize the socialist community countries.

Radio Free Europe's activity is a direct violation of the Final Act that 35 participant states signed at the European Conference in Helsinki. Its document directly states the necessity of refraining from any interference in the affairs of sovereign states. However, the radio center, which lives according to the instructions and on the funds of the CIA, is continuing to slander, challenging world peace and tranquility.

'SQUALID NEW PROVOCATIONS' BY U.S. PLANES NOTED

PM030840 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Gamble on Provocations"]

[Text] First a few words about events that occurred 25 years ago.

"An unidentified military aircraft approaching the Soviet Union's border in the Barents Sea close to the Kola Peninsula was detected by the air observation service of the Soviet Air Defense Forces 1 July 1960. A fighter aircraft was scrambled to ascertain the nationality of this aircraft and prevent it from intruding into the limits of USSR territory.

"The pilot of the Soviet fighter established that the unidentified aircraft was a bomber bearing USAF identification marks. The U.S. aircraft violated the USSR state border 22 km north of Cape Svyatoy Nos and headed for the city of Arkhangelsk..."

This was said in the Soviet Government's note to the U.S. Government in connection with yet another violation of the Soviet border by a U.S. RB-47 military aircraft 25 years ago. As is well known, the previous espionage operation had been launched by the United States only 2 months earlier, in other words on 1 May 1960. At that time a U.S. U-2 reconnaissance aircraft piloted by Powers was shot down over Soviet territory in the vicinity of Sverdlovsk.

For several days after the U-2 espionage flight was terminated, the world witnessed a flood of false statements by U.S. statesmen, but when people in Washington saw that Powers was alive and would be tried by a Soviet court, the U.S. Government was forced for the first time to openly admit responsibility for espionage. The U.S. President had to declare: "When the plan for this flight over Russia was submitted to me, I approved it together with several others within the framework of sanctioned intelligence program." He repeated on 25 May: "As the President...I accept full responsibility for approving all the different intelligence programs adopted by our government for military intelligence gathering and the evaluation of information."

Revealing admissions. But at that time the U.S. Government and the President personally gave solemn assurances that orders would supposedly be issued to end espionage flights by U.S. aircraft over USSR territory. Yet, just over a month later the Soviet air border was violated anew, this time in the Kola Peninsula region.

Details of these and other airborne espionage operations carried out by the United States subsequently became known. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee declassified testimony given in the past by CIA Director A. Dulles. On the basis of this testimony, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that in 1960 "CIA Director Allen Dulles described another episode involving, he said, a civil aircraft. It had been piloted by CIA staffers..."

This is by no means an isolated episode. The use of civil aircraft for espionage purposes is a routine practice of the U.S. military-political leadership.

The Reagan administration resorted to this practice when sending the South Korean Boeing-747 airliner into the Soviet Union's airspace during the night of 1 September 1983. In the official terminology of the CIA and the National Security Agency [NSA], a "special operation" had taken place. The political justification for such an operation was U.S. Presidential Directive No 12383 dated 4 December 1981, which reads: "Special operations are operations abroad in pursuit of foreign policy objectives. They are planned and executed in such a way that the role of the U.S. Government is neither obvious nor publicly admitted."

The events that occurred about 2 years ago fully fit in with this formula of state terrorism.

More and more, new exposes of this monstrous provocation are appearing in the pages of the world press. For example, in the book "The President's Crime," Japanese journalist Akio Takamashi writes that the operation of sending the Boeing-747 into Soviet airspace involved "the activation of all components of U.S. radioelectronic reconnaissance -- space-, ground-, air-, and sea-based -- and this means that the operation had been approved by the U.S. National Security Council, a body headed by the President himself. In short, the operation was certainly carried out on the President's orders."

The information that came to light following the incident testifies to the NSA's total knowledge [sverkhosvedomlennost] of everything concerning the Boeing-747's route and its end. It is this agency, as J. Bamford writes in the book "The Puzzle Palace," that "'probes' the Soviet borders by using aircraft packed with the latest electronic eavesdropping systems. All recordings are transmitted to the NSA for analysis... but the main difficulty is that the most important radar installations are switched on only when the border is crossed."

So they cross it... and when the spies are caught red-handed, the organizers of the provocations are not too upset. After all, the political repercussions as well as the intelligence data are also important for them. In this connection, it is appropriate to recall the cynical rejoinder by L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary. Answering journalists' questions about the crude juggling with facts committed by Reagan in one of his speeches, Speakes parried: "But it worked, didn't it?"

There can be no doubt that yet another crime was committed by the White House in the fall of 1983 with the aim of getting the espionage flight to "work" and achieving certain foreign policy objectives with its help. Just as in the past, the objectives were a sharp exacerbation of tension in the world. After all, preparations were under way for the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, while members of Congress had before them the unprecedentedly large 1984 draft military budget. It was, of course, easier to implement these militarist plans under conditions of tense international situation.

Why are we now turning again to these criminal adventures by U.S. imperialism? Because the incumbent U.S. Administration, following a policy of state terrorism, has not ceased airborne espionage against the Soviet Union. The airborne spies' activity is assuming increasingly sophisticated and dangerous forms. Under these circumstances, squalid new provocations can be expected from the American makers of irresponsible and aggressive foreign policy, provocations executed with belssing from above.

MOSCOW RPP ALLEGES U.S. ENCOURAGES TERRORISM

OW020955 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The crash of the Indian jetliner near the coast of Ireland and the explosion at the Tokyo International Airport have been widely reported by the newspapers and radio and television stations of scores of countries. In fact, all specialists have agreed that the crash of the Indian jetliner was caused by a bomb planted inside the aircraft. It has also been found that the explosion at the Tokyo International Airport was caused by a time bomb which was placed in a piece of baggage unloaded from a Canadian jetliner which originated in Toronto. Who committed these crimes? A detailed answer to this question is not available for the time being. However, many mass media organizations have noticed that someone made a telephone call to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that the bomb was planted in the Indian jetliner by militants of the so-called "All-India Sikh Students Federation," a terrorist group organization that has been banned by the Indian Government.

The KYODO news agency reported that the Japanese police had concluded that the explosion at the Tokyo airport was also designed by the Sikh extremists. The explosion is directly connected to the Indian jetliner's crash.

Where are these criminal organizations located? They are in North America. The TIMES OF LONDON reported that, according to British intelligence, Sikh extremist elements have set up a terrorist training base in a remote area of Canada. This is being investigated. However, we can assert now that the violence, cruelties, and terrorist atmosphere existing in so-called countries of the free world are conducive to committing such crimes. It is noteworthy that the United States, a major member of these countries, is at the top of the list as far as the extent of professional crime is concerned. The idol of free enterprise is also an idol of those who do whatever they like, and an idol of violence.

The fact that many countries have actually raised terrorism to the level of national policy encourages terrorist activities. Aren't the U.S. military invasion of independent Grenada and the bloody slaughter that followed the invasion a kind of terrorist act?

National terrorism has encouraged the various terrorist groups, and countries practicing state terrorism have carried out terrorist activities for these groups and created favorable conditions for them. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns terrorism and all kinds of violence. Based on a proposal put forward by the Soviet Union, the United Nations adopted at the end of last year a resolution banning the practice of state terrorism. Voting for the resolution were 117 countries, with opposition from the United States and the close allies of its military groups. Israel and Chile also voted against the resolution. You may now judge who is against terrorism, and who has encouraged it.

USSR-DPRK TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED, 13 PERCENT INCREASE

SK020912 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] As you know, talks were held between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the DPRK in Pyongyang in June. Comrade Levchenko, responsible functionary of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, told the station reporter about the talks. Comrade Levchenko said:

As a result of these talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the protocol for the trade of goods and payment for this year has been signed. Mutual trade will increase by 13 percent compared with last year. Based on the realistic export potentials of both sides, we anticipate that the goods of important significance to the people's economy will be traded in an increased volume.

The meeting in Pyongyang was characterized by the fact that it was held shortly before the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation by the Soviet Army from the Japanese colonial rule. Ever since the people's regime was established in North Korea, it has had close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union based on genuine, fraternal, and equal relations. Now the Soviet Union is a major trade partner with the DPRK. The Soviet Union shares about one-third of the foreign trade of the DPRK. Our relations are based on stability. Soviet-Korean trade in the first 5 years of the 1960's was about R750 million, but it has exceeded R2.5 billion over the past 4 years.

Comrade Levchenko, responsible funcitonary of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, continued: A significant change has taken place in the composition of the trade of goods. This trade serves the interests of both the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and each country sells certain types of products and receives necessary goods such as machinery, facilities, raw materials, materials, and consumer products.

In the DPRK, a significant portion of its demand for such imported goods as general facilities, oil, petroleum products, mineral ore, and cotton is met by importing them from the Soviet Union. The export goods from the Soviet Union enables the DPRK to solve a series of problems in the people's economy. Soviet-made facilities equip the Republic's machinery plants, chemical plants, weaving plants, and other enterprises, and Soviet machine tools and other machines operate in the Republic's printing industry, electric and machinery industry, and food industry. Soviet-made instruments, electronic equipment, and radio (?survey) equipment are extensively used in many scientific institutions, colleges and middle schools, laboratories, and research institutes.

In the meantime, the DPRK exports to the Soviet Union its traditional export goods such as metal cutting machine tools, (?mineral fertilizer), wet process metal rolled products, nonferrous metal, cement, magnesite clinker, and agricultural produce. A significant portion of these goods is shipped to Siberia and the Far Eastern region, helping better meet the needs in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

With the development of the economy of the DPRK and with expanded economic, scientific, and technological relaions between the two countries, the Republic's capacity for export is also increasing. At present, goods exported to the Soviet Union comprise most of the goods produced by the enterprises that have been built with Soviet technological cooperation, and include automobile batteries, microelectrical transmission equipment, and new kinds of high-grade rolled steel products. In addition, emphasis is being placed on expanding mutual cooperation in the electrical, machinery manufacturing, coal, and wet process metallurgical industries.

Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Korea are characterized by their vigorous development and by the effort to find more effective and new ways. Further development of these relations will contribute to carrying out many tasks of economic construction and to better utilizing the superiority of the socialist system in our two countries.

During its stay in the DPRK, the Soviet trade delegation visited a number of cities and industrial enterprises in the country. In the course of many friendly talks with us, the Korean people expressed thanks to the Soviet people for providing them fraternal assistance in their construction of a new society and expressed the conviction that Soviet-Korean relations in various fields, including those of trade and economy will develop more successfully and firmly in the future.

Finally, Comrade Levchenko said that he wishes the fraternal Korean people new success in socialist construction.

SOVIET BORDER TREATY RATIFIED IN PYONGYANG

PM011559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Documents Ratified]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun -- A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee on the ratification of the USSR-DPRK treaty on the demarcation of the Soviet-Korean state border and a decree on the ratification of the consular convention between the USSR and the DPRK have been published here.

KCNA notes that the treaty and the consular convention will contribute to the further strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY ANNIVERSARY EXAMINED

Part I

OW291055 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Part I of Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the treaty on mutual cooperation and security, came into effect 25 years ago. In this connection, we shall broadcast political commentator Tsvetov's remarks on the outcome brought about by the treaty over the past 25 years. Political commentator Tsvetov states as follows:

In one of the annual reports, submitted to Congress by the U.S. secretary of defense, Japan was termed as the cornerstone of the U.S. military position in East Asia, and it was the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty which has turned Japan into that cornerstone. While legalizing the continuing presence of U.S. forces in Japan, this treaty has further made it possible for Japan to build up its war potential. Currently, there are signs that Japan is in the process of being turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States, and an advanced base for the U.S. aggressive strategy in the Far East. All this is due to the security treaty which came into effect 25 years ago.

American military strategists have undisguisedly assigned Japan's role in case of emergency in the Far East.

In a document submitted to the White House by the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, it was stated that, as Japan is located in the vicinity of major sealanes and air routes to the Soviet Far East, it would be a major factor for restricting Soviet actions in the western Pacific in case of an emergency. Of all things, however, the sphere of action which can be taken under the security treaty, which is anti-Soviet in orientation, goes far beyond the Far East. When Washington started mentioning the threat to so-called U.S. interests in the Mideast and the Persian Gulf areas, the Pentagon indicated that, in case of emergency, military bases in Japan could be used to interfere in Mideast issues. Since the United States lost its military position in Indochina, and was forced to withdraw its troops from Thailand and Taiwan, the U.S. military bases in Japan have greatly gained in importance, in view of the overall military buildup. South Korea is constantly under a hair-trigger crisis domestically, and it cannot be regarded as an assembly area for military bases as reliable as Japan.

In this connection, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Japan, which we have frequently referred to as the cornerstone of U.S. strategy in the Far East, will probably become our only partner. The United States has assigned increasingly important responsibilities to this cornerstone. In addition to the nuclear capability of U.S. forces in Japan, a new arsenal for U.S. forces is scheduled to be built in Hokkaido which is located near the Soviet border. A so-called strategic storehouse will be built in Sagamihara, and an arsenal capable of storing nuclear weapons has been built in Misawa. F-16 strategic bombers, capable of launching a first nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, have already been deployed at Misawa. Moreover, the vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet have been equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles, and a plan is now under way to build a new airstrip for the U.S. Air Force on Miyakejima.

According to testimony by military experts, a nuclear infrastructure has been established in Japan. This may serve as further evidence of a U.S. attempt to turn Japan into a nuclear missile launching base. The United States thinks that it can confine nuclear confrontation, which may arise through its own provocations, to the territories of its allies, by pushing its nuclear borders to Western Europe and Japan -- that is, by deploying nuclear weapons in the vicinity of the Soviet Union, and in the areas as far as possible from the United States. It is beyond dispute that the implementation of the "star wars" plan, to build a network over U.S. territory to prevent a retaliatory nuclear attack, will turn Japan into a nuclear hostage of U.S. strategy.

In this way, the Security Treaty has become the basis for further involving Japan in United States' war preparations, and for turning Japan into a collaborator in aggressive U.S. actions, and it has imposed increasingly greater danger annually on the Japanese people themselves. It is precisely based on this treaty that the United States is attempting to draw Japan into the implementation of the "star wars" plans. It goes without saying that expansion of militarization to outer space will only intensify the the danger of nuclear war.

The security treaty, which came into effect 25 years ago, is now used by the United States to shift to Japan part of the burden of the military buildup, and part of the responsibility for the outcome of that buildup.

We have just broadcast the first part of the commentary on the 25th anniversary of the security treaty by political commentator Vladimir Tsvetov.

Part II

OW301145 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary, Part II]

[Text] In a 19 June article marking the 25th anniversary of the new security treaty, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: With the augumentation of Japan's economic and military powers, the Japan-U.S. alliance has assumed an increasing anti-Soviet tone, and this brings the Japan-U.S. security treaty on a level with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). MAINICHI SHIMBUN'S conclusion seems all the more correct because when Defense Agency Director General Kato recently visited the United States, he declared that the main purpose of the Japanese Government's defense buildup program and increasing Japan-U.S. military cooperation is the containment of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has proposed to Japan that the two countries discuss the question of signing a treaty of friendship and good-neighborliness and has stated that the Soviet Union is ready to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan if Japan sticks to the three non-nuclear principles. Given this proposal and readiness, the word containment can be taken to mean threat by force.

The 1951 Japan-U.S. security treaty opened the way for the undisguised militarization of Japan. In 1953, U.S. Vice President Nixon said that the United States committed an error when it allowed Japan to include Article 9 in the Japanese Constitution in 1946, adding that Japan and its people themselves should have been made to assume the responsibility for defending their own country.

After the revision of the old security treaty in 1960, the United States made it clear that its major objective is to force Japan to build up its defense. What is more, Japan's military buildup was linked to increasing Japan's military role in the northwestern Pacific. With the emergence of the Reagan administration, the United States more actively tried to shift to Japan part of the U.S. Navy's role in waters around Japan. Acting in line with the security treaty, the Japanese Government has not resisted the U.S. demand. When the question of Japan's 1,000 nautical mile sealane defense was discussed in Washington, Director General Kato of the Defense Agency made it clear that in formulating the next 5-year defense buildup plan for 1986-1990, he would consider the need to increase naval and air strength, particularly for the defense of sealanes. This will reduce to wastepaper the government promise to hold defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). At the 11 June Diet session, Prime Minister Nakasone stated that the new defense buildup plan would be formulated without making any bones about this promise.

The Japan-U.S. alliance has certainly become increasingly closer to NATO not merely in their anti-socialism tendency. The Japanese Government has been making its best efforts to comply with NATO policies. At the 1983 summit, Prime Minister Nakasone made it clear that Japan was ready to share with NATO the global responsibilities for the security of the West and the Japanese Government has supported the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And now, Prime Minister Nakasone is actually supporting President Reagan's aggressive "star wars" project.

Now that Japan is ahead of other capitalist countries in economic power as well as in science and technology, the United States has changed its plan to make use of Japan's industries in its preparations for aggressive wars and now plans to acquire Japan's advanced technology that can be used to modernize existing weapons systems and develop new weapons systems. If Japan should provide the United States with such technology, it would be a violation of Japan's former commitment. Despite this fact, the Japanese Government has now decided to transfer technology. The United States made its first official proposal for Japan's military technology on 19 June, requesting transfer of electronic technology needed in developing missile guidance systems and anti-missile systems. Judging from the fact that the United States is strongly demanding that Japan participate in carrying out the "star wars" program, it seems that the United States plans to make the most use of Japan's electronic industry for military purposes.

This tendency in Japan-U.S. military relations resulting from the new security treaty envisages the danger, first of all, of involving Japan as a collaborator in violating the 1972 treaty on limiting ABM's (anti-ballistic missiles) signed between the Soviet Union and the United States. This treaty on limiting ABM's has checked armament to some extent. Secondly, Japan would become a U.S. partner in expanding armament into outer space. This will particularly translate the danger of wholesale destruction of mankind by nuclear weapons into reality.

At the same time, measures have been taken to tie Japan closer to NATO. In particular, [words indistinct] efforts are made to push Japan to exchange intelligence on the Soviet Union with the NATO countries. Plans are also under way to make regular and practical contacts between the headquarters of the Japanese forces and the forces of NATO member-states. In view of all the above-mentioned facts, the signing of the security treaty in 1950, and the revision of the treaty in 1960 can be said to be a move taken by the United States to establish a global military and political system to oppose socialism amd national liberation movements in the world. The existence of the new security treaty is aggressive and militaristic in nature.

AFGHAN POLICY LEADS TO PAKASTANI DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD281102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The leaders of the opposition Pakistan National Party have condemned the hostile policy of the Ziaul Haq administration regarding the DRA. The Islamabad paper MUSLIM reports that the opposition leaders stressed that this course, pursued to please Washington, contradicts the sovereign interests of the country and leads to a further exacerbation of tension in the region. Mayak commentary: Yevgeniy Kachanov at the microphone.

[Kachanov] Anti-national policy. This is the terse and expressive description which leading activists of Pakistan give to the rule of the current military regime, which has in effect turned the country into a tool of American imperialism in Asia. Recently, regular units of the Pakistan Army have been taking part more and more frequently in armed provocations against Afghanistan and firing on peaceful Afghan villages. The presence on the country's territory of armed gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries represents a serious threat to the civilian population of Pakistan itself. Since the dushmans made themselves at home there, there has been a sharp increase in the number of criminal offenses connected with armed robbery and the murder of peaceful citizens. The sale of weapons, which are delivered in large quantities to the bandits by the U.S., has reached dangerous proportions. These weapons are sold by the bandits on the black market.

Drug smuggling also represents a serious danger, but this is only one aspect of the problem. The fulfillment of the role of military gendarme, allotted to Islamabad by the U.S., is connected, as you will understand, with the rapid militarization of Pakistan. This in turn has an adverse effect on the state of its economy. The military budget, which is already about one-third of the state's expenditure, continues to rise rapidly. As a result, over the years of the military regime's rule, Pakistan's external debt has increased by $7 billion, and now totals $13 billion. This is almost twice the country's annual budget expenditure for fulfilling Islamabad's domestic income. This of course has a negative effect on the life of broad sections of the Pakistani working people. Their discontent with the already unpopular regime is increasing. The country's leading political parties, combined in the movement for the restoration of democracy, resolutely demand an end to this adventurist course, which is a danger to the cause of peace and creates a threat to the security of Pakistan itself. They also demand the normalization of relations with neighboring Afghanistan and India as soon as possible. These demands are gaining growing support from the country's population, they are tired of having to pay for the disastrous policy of the military regime.

USSR-PAKISTAN SHIPPING TALKS END IN MOSCOW

BK021442 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The first session of the Pakistan-Soviet joint commission on shipping has ended in Moscow with the signing of the agreed minutes. The deputy minister in the Soviet Marine Ministry and the Pakistan controller of shipping signed on behalf of their governments. Earlier during their 5 days of talks, the two sides exchanged views on various matters. It was agreed that Pakistani shipping companies will have an equitable share in Pakistani-Soviet bilateral trade. It was also decided that representatives of the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation and the Black Sea fishing companies would meet at Odessa later this year to work out the modalities of Pakistan's participation in shipping activities. The next session of the commission would be held in Karachi next year.

U.S. SAID SUPPORTING SEPARATISTS IN INDIA

PM011137 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by candidate of historical sciences N. Beglova under the rubric "Exposes: Target -- India"]

[Text] There was an extensive response in the world press to Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Washington. The bourgeois mass media in the West are trying to portray relations between Delhi and Washington as friendly and all but serene and to blame Moscow for all the Indians' and other peoples' troubles. But the facts indicate differently.

Way back during his first election campaign R. Reagan said: "Let's make no mistake about it, the Soviet Union is behind all the trouble in the world today." Somewhat later, in the summer of 1982, he proclaimed a "crusade" against communism. Thenceforth Washington saw all acts of aggression and violence and terrorism as the "work of Moscow"; the struggle against terrorism, that is, against "subversive activity" by the Soviet Union, was declared the number one task of the Republican administration.

But now, after over 4 years of the Reagan administration, it is clear that it is in fact Washington that is implementing a policy of state terrorism. Living up to Dulles' "If they aren't with us, they are against us" slogan, it is conducting covert subversive activities against those countries whose policy does not fit in with its demands. Recently there has been a marked increase in the scale of terrorist acts against India.

What form do these acts take?

The rendering of military aid to Pakistan and the creation thereby of a direct danger of war for India. As is known, in 1981 the United States allocated $1.6 billion to Pakistan for a 5-year period in the form of credits to acquire U.S. weapons. Not only in India, but in the United States as well there are many experts and politicians who are aware that neither the situation in Afghanistan nor the mythical Soviet threat can justify the arms supplies to Pakistan. As the well-known expert on South Asian problems S. Harrison stresses, the U.S. arms that are being supplied to Pakistan, as well as the F-16 fighter bombers and M-48 and M-60 heavy tanks, are potentially directed against India. It is no accident, he notes, that the Reagan administration has refused to give India either public or private assurances that the United States will not allow its weapons to be used for an attack on India.

Moreover, the impression is that the United States is pushing Pakistan into hostilities against Delhi.

Another form is the widening of subversion to destabilize the domestic political situation in India. The United States is fomenting religious discord in the country and is backing separatist forces, above all in such states as Punjab and Assam. Both these states, being border states, have a special strategic military part to play.

It is known that the Sikh separatists, headed by U.S. Chauhan, "president" of the nonexistent state of "Khalistan", are receiving support from the United States. The White House has repeatedly ignored the Indian Government's requests not to issue U.S. entry visas to this person and to others conducting subversive activities against India. "Khalistan" has consulates in New York, Detroit, and Houston. It is there that the "state's" currency and passports are printed.

During operations against terrorists in the State of Punjab, Indian security forces arrested a considerable number of U.S. citizens who have close contacts with terrorists.

Yet another variety of subversive activity is the anti-Indian propaganda campaign in the United States. In recent years, the U.S. press has regulary published items distorting the nature of Delhi's policy.

The inevitable result of the intensification of U.S. subversion activity in India was the widening of CIA activities in the country. Two large groups of agents with direct links with U.S. intelligence have been uncovered in India.

The installation of an espionage network and the gathering of strategically important information are just one form of CIA activity. It was reported the the U.S. State Department had prepared a special report in collaboration with the CIA. It analyzed the potential development of events in India in the event of I. Gandhi's violent death. It is particularly significant that the report was prepared 2 months before the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

The purpose of all these actions is clear: to undermine or at least weaken the Indian government's positions and thus make it more amenable to U.S. influence.

LE DUAN REMAINS IN USSR FOR VACATION

PM020927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] After the completion of the SRV party and government delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR, Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has remained in the Soviet Union on vacation [na otdykh] at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET, VIETNAMESE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE IN ASIA

LD021935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1710 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] As you are aware, comrades, the official friendly visit to the USSR of a SRV party and state delegation has ended. It was reported that Soviet and Vietnamese leaders, in the course of talks, not only discussed the prospects for the further development of the two countries' friendship and cohesion, but also discussed topical questions regarding the international situation. I will ask our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver, to talk in more detail on this.

During the visit of the delegation of fraternal Vietnam, there was a thorough exchange of views on questions pertaining to the situation in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean basin. The situation in that area has become even more acute over the recent past. The United States has noticeably stepped up its military preparations in the region. Washington is encouraging revanchist tendencies in the policy of Japan's ruling circles. It is forcing through the cobbling together of the militarist triangle involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea. From Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean, more and more new American military bases are being established on various islands.

Such actions, which represent a danger to peace, are causing alarm and at times extremely active responsive measures from the region's countries. In particular, New Zealand, and a number of Pacific Ocean island states have banned American ships with nuclear weapons from entering their ports and territorial waters. In this complex, tense atmosphere, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, like a number of socialist countries in the region, are proposing specific constructive measures to strengthen peace in Asia. First and foremost is the implementation of confidence measures in the Far East and the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-attack and nonuse of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. I remind you that a draft of such a convention has already been submitted to the United Nations by the Mongolian People's Republic.

India is also coming out with important peace initiatives. This primarily concerns transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. I note that it was decided at the last UN General Assembly session to convene an international conference on the question no later than the first half of next year. Now a special committee on questions of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has again resumed its work. The Soviet Union and Vietnam support that initiative. They also came out in favor of holding an all-Asia forum in the future to examine the whole complex of questions relating to ensuring security on the continent.

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VACTIONING IN USSR

LD021318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Cambodia, has arrived in the USSR on a holiday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The strengthening of the bases of peace in Asia and beyond it would undoubtedly be promoted by a normalization of relations between the USSR and Vietnam with the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet and Vietnamese Governments introduced constructive proposals on that score. Our country proceeds from the premise that there are no problems in Asia incapable of being settled by political means at the negotiating table. Vietnam, jointly with Laos and Camobida, consistently undertakes efforts aimed at arranging relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union will continue to give all-round assistance to any steps in this direction.

Asia, our planet's most broad and populated region, can and must become a zone of peace and stability.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES PARTY ORGANIZATION

PM280802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Studying Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of LPRP party officials headed by (K. Keokinnali), head of chancellery of the LPRP Central Committee and the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union 6-25 June.

The Lao comrades studied party and Soviet organs' experience of work in the preparation of solutions, the organization of their execution, and the monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions. The delegation had meetings and conversations at the Economic and General Departments, a Central Committee section, and the Administration of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers apparatus.

The delegation toured the Turkmen SSR, where it was received at the Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic, and saw for itself the work of many local party organs, industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in Turkmenia.

VISIT BY SFRY'S MILKA PLANINC PREVIEWED

To Arrive 3 July

LD022135 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrives in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The newspaper PRAVDA today published a biography of the distinguished guest.

"The Soviet people," it said, "sincerely welcome the arrival of Comrade Milka Planinc in the USSR and express confidence that the visit by the Yugoslav Government delegation will serve the cause of further developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

SFRY Official on Ties

PM022000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun -- In connection with the upcoming official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, a press conference has been held here for Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

An official representative of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing successfully on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and confirmed during subsequent meetings between Yugoslav and Soviet leaders.

It was stated at the press conference that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the visit by the president of the Federal Executive Council and that this visit is expected to be a new contribution to the further development and expansion of friendly relations between the two countries. The visit is a continuation of the meeting and dialogue between the leaders of the two states -- the Soviet Union and the SFRY -- which have always been of great significance in strengthening political and economic relations and cooperation in other spheres.

The representative of the federal secretariat recalled at the press conference that the Soviet Union has been Yugoslavia's major foreign trade partner for many years now and that broad scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation exists between the two countries. He stressed the importance for strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav relations of the developing links between the republics, krays, cities, and socio-political organizations of the USSR and the SFRY.

GORBACHEV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE 2-5 OCT

LD031104 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev will pay an official visit to France from October 2 to 5 this year at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

Meets Mitterrand, Dumas

LD262143 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 26 June (TASS) -- Francois Mitterrand, the president of France, today received Stepan Chervonenko, head of a delegation from the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, which is visiting France. During the conversation which took place, satisfaction on the whole was expressed with positive developments in recent times in Soviet-French ties and contacts and the importance of the further advancement of political relations between the two countries in the interests of improving the international situation and assisting the halting of the arms race on earth and banning from space was noted.

On the same day the head of the Soviet delegation had a conversation with the French minister of external relations, Roland Dumas. Certain topical international problems were touched on, as well as questions on the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and France.

Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR ambassador in France, took part in the conversations.

Meets French Parliamentarians

LD261240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, lead by Stepan Chervonenko, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities, member of the Committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and head of a CPSU Central Committee department had a meeting here with members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly.

The sides had an in-depth exchange of views on a broad range of questions concerning the most topical problems of international politics having a direct influence on the progress of world development -- the guaranteeing of peace and security, the need to limit the arms race and disarmament. Both delegations noted with satisfaction the existence of quite a few areas of coincidence of views and, in particular, a mutual desire to do everything possible to prevent war. The parliamentarians of both countries resolutely opposed the plans to spread the arms race to outer space, and advocated the reaching of accords on barring militarization of outer space.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians was received by the president of the French National Assembly, Louis Mermaz. The Soviet ambassador to France, Yuliy Vorontsov, was present at the conversation which took place.

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of the delegation, L. Mermaz declared that the Soviet parliamentarians' visit would be a contribution to the development of Soviet-French relations. Of great significance for the improvement of relations between the two countries, he said, were the visits of French President Francois Mitterrand to the USSR in June of last year and March of this year. Our two powers are brought together both by the past and the present.

In France the Soviet people's decisive role in the victory over Hitler's Germany has not been forgotten. Nor have we forgotten that in the 1960's our two countries made an important contribution to the development of international mutual understanding and displayed an example of cooperation. France, he declared, has demonstrated its adherence to the ABM Treaty of 1972 and opposes the U.S. "star wars" plans.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that a strengthening of friendly mutually favorable relations with France and support for an active political dialogue with it is the Soviet Union's unchangeable course, recently reiterated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev during his conversation with Francois Mitterrand in Moscow in March this year. The Soviet Union is ready to further develop and deepen bilateral Soviet-French cooperation in the economy, science, technology, and culture, S. Chervonenko said. Among the world problems on which France and the Soviet Union might fruitfully work, of special importance in our view are the prevention of militarization of space, limitation and reduction of arms, especially nuclear arms, banning chemical weapons, and guaranteeing European security on the basis of continuing the Helsinki process.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM011507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Joint Report on the Stay in France of the Delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Stepan Chervonenko, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, member of a committee of the Parliamentary Group of USSR, and head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and also including USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Georgiy Zhukov, Anatoliy Logunov, Sergey Losev, and Vladimir Mikulich was in France 24-29 June at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of the French Republic.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians met and talked with Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly of France, and Alain Poher, president of the Senate. It also met with the Franco-Soviet friendship groups of France's National Assembly and Senate and visited the "France-USSR" Society.

Accompanied by Claude Estier, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly, the Soviet parliamentarians visited the city of Marseille, where they familiarized themselves with the way the municipal economy is organized, and toured factories and plants. The delegation met with Gaston Defferre, minister of state for planning and regional development and mayor of Marseille; Pierre Somveille, prefect of Prevence-Alpes-Cote D'Azur region; and representatives of local authorities and public.

The delegation held talks in Paris with the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, which included commission chairman Claude Estier, Andre Bellou and Roger Julien, deputy chairman of the commission; Veronique Neiertz and Guy Vadepied, members of the commission's bureau; and Deputies Lydie Dupuy, Francois Michel D'Harcourt, Jacques Blanc, Claude Marcus, and Louis Odru, members of the commission representing various French parties.

There was an in-depth exchange views on a wide range of questions pertaining to the most pressing problems of international politics that have a direct influence on the course of world development, including efforts to safeguard peace and security, the need to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, and also various aspects of Soviet-French bilateral relations.

Both sides noted that the world is now going through a very complex period, which is characterized by heightened tension, the increased danger of war, and failure to solve many major problems of the present day. Despite differences in the evaluation of some problems, both delegations stated with satisfaction that there were quite a few areas where there was a concurrence of views, and, first and foremost, there was joint striving to do everything possible to avert war.

They declared themselves in favor of promoting efforts to terminate the arms race and for maintaining the balance of forces at the lowest possible level.

Both delegations strongly opposed the plans to spread the arms race into outer space and declared themselves in favor of reaching an accord on preventing militarization of outer space within the shortest possible time. An attack weapon of any type, if deployed in outer space, would seriously destabilize the strategic situation and undermine the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments as a whole. The development of international cooperation in the exploration of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes would meet the interests of security on earth.

The parliamentarians noted that an improvement of the situation in Europe would suit the goals of the general improvement of international affairs. They stressed the need to promote mutual understandings and build confidence in Europe, which could be facilitated by constructive progress in the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. The Soviet Union and France, which at one time did a lot to establish and deepen detente in Europe, can make their contribution to honoring the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

In reviewing the situation in other parts of the world, the sides expressed their concern over the failure to solve the Middle East problems and over the explosive situation in Central America. Both delegations favor the early finding of political decisions on the normalization of the situation in those areas in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of the countries concerned and for an unconditional end to outside interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

The delegations examined the state of Soviet-French relations and stated that they are on the rise as a whole and have good prospects. It was stressed that in the present-day tense international situation, a further development and strengthening of ties between the two countries in all areas, above all in the political one, assumes increasing importance.

In this connection, they noted the fundamental importance of ensuring regular meetings and contacts between Soviet and French representatives at all levels, including at the highest one, which will undoubtedly facilitate a deepening of the Soviet-French political dialogue.

Parliamentary ties, which have been firmly established in the practice of Soviet-French exchanges, are a useful part of this dialogue. The deputies expressed satisfaction with the active state of these ties, which are rich in their content.

Both delegations noted the stable development of trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other relations between the two countries and stressed at the same time that there were considerable reserves for their extension and deepening.

The Soviet delegation invited a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France to visit the USSR in 1986. The invitation was received with gratitude.

CRAXI INTERVIEW ON TALKS WITH GORBACHEV CITED

LD282111 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Rome, June 28 TASS -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi gave an interview to the magazine REALTA SOVIETICA, in which he touched upon a number of aspects of his visit to the Soviet Union and talks with Soviet leaders. Bettino Craxi stressed, in particular, that the visit he had paid to Moscow together with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti was not a formality but a useful and important event because of the exceptionally constructive spirit in which urgent problems of interest to both sides had been discussed.

The meeting in Moscow, Craxi noted, was his first acquaintance with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The almost 4-hour-long talk between the two leaders enabled Craxi "to get the impression which is highly positive. I appreciated the frankness and precision with which Mikhail Gorbachev approaches problems and his decisive and direct style, which has no room for rhetoric."

Craxi noted that a considerable portion of the conversations he had had in Moscow had been devoted to the East-West dialogue and the Geneva talks. Acute crises in the Middle East and in Central America were also reviewed.

Touching upon the Geneva talks, the Italian prime minister noted that every effort should be made to promote the climate of mutual understanding. An approach envisioning cooperation should be assetted in Geneva. It is necessary to take account of the relationship between the three areas of the talks, the relationship recognised and included in the Soviet-U.S. accord. That is why, Craxi said, the talks should advance in all the three areas simultaneously.

As regards Soviet-Italian economic relations, Craxi noted the need for balanced mutual trade. He stressed that major possibilities of the two economies had not been exhausted in this respect. There are numerous areas in which important talks are under way and they can yield positive results to mutual benefit.

Craxi also touched upon problems of European cooperation and said that he had noted in Moscow an interest in the establishment of relations between the EEC and the socialist countries participating in the CMEA. He favourably commented on the CMEA's latest proposals, saying that "they could provide the basis for fruitful talks."

AGCA CONTINUES GIVING CONFLICTING TESTIMONY

LD021710 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Rome, July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports: Turkish terrorist Ali Agca was again called in to give testimony at the pope attempted murder trial, which resumed here following a break of several days, after taking "a pause for reflection".

It was clear that he needed the pause to collect his wits after all his libelous charges against Bulgaria and other socialist countries had been effectively squashed and he had got hopelessly enmeshed in his own life.

The very first phrases Agca made showed, however, that he was not going to abandon the chosen path. "Having consulted (his) conscience", he had decided to go on "cooperating with justice" and so promptly fell into his familiar ways.

He claimed this time that he had offered "so many contradictory versions" concerning the attempted assassination, in particular spoken about contacts with Francesco Pazienza (a man closely connected with Western secret services), because he had been "forced" to do that by the neo-fascist Turkish "Grey Wolves" organization. They, Agca said, "have made me change all my accusations and confuse the court with false statements".

"Now I have realized that I have suffered a failure in my game and decided once and for all to help the truth to be established and justice to triumph", the Turk declared with pomp. He had struck a similar pose at the trial many times before when he had proclaimed himself "Jesus Christ reincarnated" and sworn to be "sincere".

Sick and tired of his endless retracting, the judges and attending newsmen received his promises with a large measure of scepticism. And indeed it wasn't before long that the defendant got entangled in discrepancies and began refuting his own statements. He said, for example, that on the day of the assassination attempt there had been not two (or one, as he had claimed earlier) but three Turkish accomplices on St Peter's Square together with him, adding well-known Turkish terrorist Sedat Kadeh, Agca's acquaintance of long standing, to "Grey Wolves" Celik and Ay. Since Agca's latest claim went against the many details he had given previously, court president Severino Santiapichi asked the Turk a number of questions which, however, were left unanswered.

WPC PROTESTS ANTONOV 'HARASSMENT,' DEMANDS RELEASE

LD021442 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 2 TASS -- The World Peace Council strongly protests against the continued detention and harassment of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov who has been falsely implicated in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second in 1981.

After more than two years of detention, on May 27, 1985 Antonov was brought to trail in Rome following a legally unfounded indictment based on the false testimony of the convicted murderer, the very assailant on the pope's life, Mehmet Ali Agca. Neither during the investigation nor in the course of the trial has there been any proof of the charges against the accused. This is a serious violation of the basic human rights stipulated by the universal declaration of human rights, it is an act which subjects and undermines the basic principles of jurisprudence.

The legal farce in Rome has been carried out in the atmosphere of an unprecedented preplanned campaign in the USA and some other Western countries, prticularly through the mass media, designed to malign and discredit the People's Republic of Bulgaria, USSR and other socialist countries.

This is a gross political provocation against the efforts to build an atmosphere of confidence, an attempt to sow distrust in international relations, particularly between countries with different social systems, to step up tension as well as to confuse and malign peace-loving forces and peoples throughout the world and manipulate public opinion with the aim to justify the new programmes and drive of USA and NATO for the arms build-up. The whole exercise under the facade of a "trial" undoubtedly and clearly exposes those who masterminded the so-called "Bulgarian connection."

The World Peace Council calls for a cessation of the trial and for the immediate release of Sergey Antonov -- a demand, which has been voiced by public opinion throughout the world.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY CREATED IN PORTUGAL

PM021115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Volkov report: "New Portuguese Party"]

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Jul -- A new party has appeared on the political scene in Portugal. The leading figures of the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD) presented to the constitutional tribunal the signatures of 7,000 supporters, needed for the party's official registration as a political organization.

The new party unites organizations and individuals who came out in support of the reelection of A. Ramalho Eanes to the post of president in 1980. At the recent founding congress of the PRD, leadership bodies were elected and the rules and general strategy of action were approved. The party leadership decided to nominate candidates for the early parliamentary elections which are to be held in October of this year, and also to take part in the municipal and presidential elections. H. Martinho, chairman of the PRD leadership commission, stated that given the present distribution of political forces in the country, the party's activity constitutues an alternative capable of influencing the maintenance of a democratic regime in Portugal.

PCE HOLDS ANNUAL FESTIVAL RALLY IN MADRID

PM021055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents A. Karpychev, V. Chernyshev report: "Spanish Communist Party Festival"]

[Text] Madrid, 1 Jul -- "Peace for the world," "Disarmament and detente," "We demand a referendum," "No to NATO, down with U.S. military bases," "Political neutrality" -- banners carrying these slogans were stretched above the main avenue of Madrid's Casa del Campo Park, where the traditional annual festival of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] was held over 3 days.

There was always a crowd in the international pavilion, where stands displayed the newspapers of the communist and workers parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Cuba, France, Italy, and other countries. A large display told the story of MUNDO OBRERO, the PCE's press organ. In the course of the festival there were debates on problems of the present international situation, Spain's economic policy, the activity of the municipalities, and other topical questions of the country's life.

The central event of the festival was a mass rally at which G. Iglesias, PCE secretary general, spoke.

BUGAYEV, SWISSAIR CHIEF DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM271803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 17 June Minister of Civial Aviation B.P. Bugayev received the president of Swissair R. Straubli. There was an exchange of opinions on the prospects of the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland in the sphere of air travel, in particular between Aeroflot and Swissair.

TASS REPORTS 'SHADOW HAWK' EXERCISES IN JORDAN

LD031100 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 3 TASS -- Units of U.S. Armed Forces are taking part in 'Shadow Hawk' military exercises in Jordan, said a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defense. F-16 fighter-bombers, AWACS (Air-borne Warning and Control System) planes, and 900 U.S. servicemen are involved in the exercises. According to the Pentagon, 'Shadow Hawk' exercises are biggest ever military maneuvers involving U.S. forces throughout the history of Jordan.

TUNISIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF MAKES VISIT

LD270450 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Navy General Fedhila, chief of staff of the Tunisian Navy, arrived in the Soviet Union on 25 June on an official visit at the invitation of Soviet Fleet Admiral, Deputy Defense Minister Gorshkov. At the airport the guest was met by Chernavin, chief of staff, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, admiral of the fleet, and other admirals and officers. Among the welcomers was the Tunisian ambassador accredited to the Soviet Union.

KUZNETSOV TALKS WITH TUNISIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

PM021011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A conversation was held in the Kremlin 26 June between V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a delegation of the Tunisian National Assembly led by its President M. Messadi.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the consistent development of Soviet-Tunisian relations, based on principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

V.V. Kuznetsov drew the guests' attention to the Soviet Union's large-scale foreign policy initiatives aimed at reducing tension in the world, strengthening international security, and curbing the arms race. Concern was expressed about the explosive situation which prevails in the Near East as a result of the aggressive policy pursued by Israel and its patrons and the urgent need for achieving a just and comprehensive Near East settlement was emphasized.

M. Messadi spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy and its efforts toward settling the situation in the Near East. The guest expressed hope that Tunisian-Soviet cooperation would continue to strengthen to the benefit of the two states' peoples and the consolidation of the cause of peace.

Taking part in the conversation were L.N. Tolkunov, and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.P. Botsu, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, other officials, and also M.H. Gherab, Tunisia's ambassador to the USSR.

SADDAM HUSAYN 30 JUNE MEETING WITH SOVIET ENVOY

JN301711 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Viktor Minin, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad, this evening in the presence of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

PEACE COMMITTEE GROUP SEES SYRIAN COUNCIL SPEAKER

LD302143 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus 30 June TASS -- The delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee led by Guram Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, is continuing on a visit in Syria. The Soviet delegation was received by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic contributes to the cause of struggle against the aggressive preparations by the forces of imperialism and Zionism, the Syrian representative stressed. Its aim is to counter the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration which wishes to establish its domination over the region and hatches the idea of spreading the arms race to outer space and unleashing nuclear war.

M. al-Zu'bi said that Syria will carry on the struggle against the aggressive plans of United States imperialism and Zionism directed at eliminating the Palestinian problem and establishing rule over the Arab peoples. The Syrian Arab Republic, he pointed out, declares for a just Middle East settlement, for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned.

LIBYAN MINISTER WRITES TO UN ABOUT U.S. THREATS

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The Government of Libya has drawn the attention of the United Nations Organisation to an extremely dangerous escalation of U.S. hostile policy against Libya, and, in particular, to new military threats against it. A letter addressed to the U.N. secretary-general by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the GPC for Foreign Liaison, points out than an official spokesman of the White House, having come forward with slanderous inventions on June 25 to the effect that Libya had allegedly assisted the hijackers of the U.S. airliner, accompanied the assertions with threats to take measures of military nature with regard to Libya. The statement follows a whole number of similar threats to Libya, uttered by U.S. officials at all levels.

Such statements fully accord with the hostile policy of the United States against the Libyan people, which is evidenced by the imposition of an economic boycott and by military provocations near the shores of Libya, says the latter which has been circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The aim of that policy is to impose U.S. hegemony upon the Arab world and the African Continent.

MOBUTU STATEMENT ON DESTABILIZATION CAUSES ANXIETY

LD011543 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 1 JUl 85

[Text] New York, July 1 TASS -- According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Kinshasa, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko delcared that his government has at its disposal means to destabilise neighbouring countries. He said special units whose purpose is to collect intelligence information and wage combat operations outside the country's limits had been set up in the Zairean Armed Forces. It has also been decided to increase the numerial strength of the Zairean Army from 70 thousand to 100 thousand. Six new brigades will be deployed by January 1986.

The statement of the head of the Zairean state caused anxiety in African capitals. Observers believe that the setting up in Zaire of units which have marked aggressive character is linked with the increase of military, political and economic penetration of that African country by Israel. As is known, Tel Aviv with Washington's vigorous support chose Kinshasa as the main area of the application of its efforts to penetrate Africa. The African press stresses that the Zionists and their ally, Washington, view Zairean territory as a convenient bridgehead for the interference in the affairs of independent states and for suppressing national liberation movements of the region. According to the newspaper WINDHOEK OBSERVER which appears in Namibia, Zaire is already being used for transshipment of equipment supplied as aid to the terroristic grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] that is operating in Angola.

Characteristically, the talk about "destabilisation of neighbouring countries" was started in Kinshasa just over four weeks after the visit of President Mobutu to Israel where questions of widening bilateral cooperation in the military and intelligence spheres were in the spotlight of the talks. According to the information of the Parisian journal JEUNE AFRIQUE Tel Aviv pledged itself to send to Zaire some 200 "advisers" for the reorganization of choice units -- the presidential brigade and the "Camanola" division which is deployed close to Angolan borders. The same "advisers" recruited by the Israeli intelligence service "Mossad" from among former paratroopers will later command the units they have trained. "Mossad" also assumed the task of modernizing the Zairean security and intelligence services, JEUNE AFRIQUE writes. Kinshasa in return is expected to participate directly in the ensurance of the West's military and political hegemony in the region, similar to the interference in Chad that was launched by Zaire under Washington's and Tel Aviv pressure.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM022030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Maputo, 27 Jun -- On 26 June, President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique received a Soviet delegation headed by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is attending the 10th anniversary celebrations of the proclamation of Mozambique's independence.

Our people are building a new society in difficult conditions, the head of the People's Republic of Mozambique said at the meeting. Despite this, they have achieved great successes in the country's reconstruction during the years of independence. S. Machel expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and the USSR Supreme Soviet for the assistance given to the republic in the implementation of economic transformations.

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Meets Tolkunov, Voss

PM010807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation from the Nicaraguan National Assembly headed by Rafael Solis, secretary of the Assembly, arrived in Moscow 25 June on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, respectively, met with the delegation. The Soviet people, it was noted during the talk, resolutely side with the courageous Nicaraguan people defending the freedom and independence of their motherland against the encroachments of imperialism and its stooges.

The desire was expressed to further develop multilateral cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua, including through parliamentary channels, in the interest of peace in Central America and throughout the world.

Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy M.S. Pichuzhkin and Arnulfo Urrutia, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

Received by Kuznetsov

PM010947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 27 June V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a Nicaraguan National Assembly delegation headed by Rafael Solis, secretary of the Assembly, which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

V.V. Kuznetsov briefed the guests on the USSR's large-scale initiative aimed at curbing the arms race, preventing nuclear war, and developing equal international cooperation. In connection with the earlier appeal from the chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it was stressed that the Soviet Union invariably supports the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to free, democratic, and independent development and is in solidarity with their struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The USSR resolutely condemns the U.S. Administration's recent new hostile actions in relation to Nicaragua, which constitute a gross encroachment on the country's sovereignty and jeopardize the process of a peaceful settlement in Central America. Under these conditions, particular significance is attached to the stepping up of the activity of the Contadora Group and all peace-loving forces to prevent events from taking a dangerous turn.

Rafael Solis gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and its line in favor of a just political settlement of the situation in Central America and in support of the Nicaraguan people's sovereign rights. It was noted that the visit to the USSR gives the delegation members the opportunity to get to know Soviet life better and familiarize themselves with the USSR's achievements in various spheres.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the steady development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. The mutual desire of the two countries' parliamentarians to wage a persistent struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security and in defense of the peoples' right to free, independent development was reaffirmed.

Visits Ukraine

LD301520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] It is reported from Kiev that the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Rafael Solis, the Assembly's secretary, has visited the Ukraine. The Nicaraguan parliamentarians were received at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. The visitors were acquainted with the achievements of the republic's working people in implementing the plan for socioeconomic development and with the work of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and of local soviets of people's deputies. Members of the delegation inspected the exhibition of the memorial complex at the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45. At the Park of Eternal Glory, they laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Departs 1 July

PM021113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of the Ukraine"]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan National Assembly delegation headed by Assembly Secretary Rafael Solis left the Soviet Union 1 July. It had been in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM021440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Federico Saturnino Bravo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 28 June.

After the presentation of credentials and speeches delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov and Federico Saturnino Bravo, a friendly conversation was held in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

TV Shows Opening Activities

OW021023 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 2 July, in its regular evening "Vremya" newscast, carries a 20-minute video report on the opening of the third session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

As the video shows Gorbachev, followed by Tikhonov, entering the hall and the session's participants rising and applauding, the announcer says: "The deputies and guests welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov." During the introduction, the video shows Solomentsev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov entering the hall and moving to their seats.

The video then shows Tolkunov opening the session from his place in the front row of the presidium. The camera shows, from left to right (front row): Lobacheva, Voss, Tolkunov, Narmatova, Kulova; (second row): Gromyko, Tikhonov (partly obscured), Gorbachev (nearest center aisle); (third row): Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Grishin; (fourth row): (?Kuznetsov), Dolgikh, Aliyev, Chebrikov, Ponomarev.

Tolkunov introduces Gorbachev and the auditorium rises and applauds. Gorbachev explains the reasons for not having the CPSU general secretary fulfill the function of Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and nominates Gromyko for that position. Camera shows participants applauding and then focuses on Gromyko. Video then shows Gorbachev continuing his speech, then the deputies applauding and raising their hands, as the announcer says: "The deputies unanimously elect Deputy Gromyko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

After Tolkunov congratulates Gromyko on behalf of the deputies, followed by applause, the announcer says: "The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the release of Comrade Gromyko from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs." The video shows deputies raising their hands.

The camera then shows Gromyko delivering his speech of thanks. While he speaks, video shows Ligachev getting up, moving to the wing of the presidium, consulting with someone, and returning to his seat.

The camera then shows a speech by Ligachev, who nominates Gorbachev as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is followed by applause. As video shows deputies raising their hands on the motion, the announcer says: "The resolution on the election of Deputy Gorbachev as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is adopted unanimously. The session released Deputies Yasnov and Strautmanis from their duties as deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with their retirement on pension."

The video then shows Vorotnikov, who proposes that Deputy Vladimir Pavlovich Orlov be elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; this is followed by applause. The camera shows Latvian CP First Secretary Pugo, who proposes that Deputy Van Yanovich Vagris be elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; this is also followed by applause, and then video of deputies raising their hands electing Orlov and Vagris. The announcer says: "In connection with the election of Deputy Yeltsin as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the session released him from his duties as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The video then shows Tikhonov, who proposes that Deputy Shevardnadze be elected USSR minister of foreign affairs, which is greeted by applause. The camera focuses on Shevardnadze, who is seated in the back row on the center aisle of the right side of the presidium. To his right are seated an unidentified person and Kapitonov; in the third row (from left to right) are Solomentsev and Kunayev; in the second row: unidentified person, Nikonov, Yeltsin; in the front row: Grishkyavichus and Paton. As Tikhonov finishes his speech, the video shows deputies applauding. The announcer says: "Deputy Shevardnadze is unanimously elected as USSR minister of foreign affairs."

The video report ends with announcer outlining the rest of the day's agenda and saying that the session is continuing its work. During panning of the deputies in the auditorium, the following can be identified: Marshal Kulikov, Marshal Akhromeyev, Army General Shabanov, Fleet Admiral Gorshkov, and CPSU Central Committee International Department Deputy Chief Zagladin.

Nuriyev Speech on Environment

LD021102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] As already reported, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened today, a report on observance of legislation on nature conservancy and rational use of natural resources was delivered by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nuriyev.

He noted that the tasks of today, formulated by the party at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the conference on questions of acceleration of scientific-technical progress, determine the viewpoint from which the question of nature conservancy activity in the country, proposed by the government, should be examined.

It is known that measures for the conservancy of nature have become an inalienable part of the State Plan. In the past 9 years some 63 billion rubles have been used for these purposes. Legislation of the Soviet Union and union republics on the subsoil, forestry legislation, the Law of the USSR on Conservation of Atmospheric Air, and a number of other acts have been drafted and adopted.

Improvement of organization of activity in this field has enabled the state of affairs to be improved. The air has become cleaner in Moscow, Leningrad, and other major cities. Thanks to the measures that have been taken, the Soviet Union now occupies first place in the world for volume of reforestation work. Positive advances in the conservation and rational use of natural resources, the speaker said, have been achieved in conditions of a significant increase in volume of industrial and agricultural production, growth of towns and of population.

But, examining the complex of problems connected with the conservation of nature and use of nature's resources in the light of the current demands of the CPSU Central Committee, it becomes clear that in this important matter there are still serious shortcomings. Plan targets in this field are not being met by ministries, and primarily by the USSR Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Nature conservancy work is being conducted to an inadequate standard in Uzbekistan, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Rostov, and certain other oblasts. The move to comprehensive processing of mineral raw material and to wider incorporation of secondary resources in the sphere of material production requires considerable acceleration.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress envisaged by the party has become an urgent task. The restructuring of production via qualitatively new technological processes makes it possible not only to make economic use of resources but also reduce to the minimum pollution of the environment. This requires that in every industry more attention be paid to incorporation of the latest developments in production. Our science should adopt a more active position on the resolution of ecological problems, the speaker stressed. It is also necessary to raise the standard of state direction and supervision and to perfect nature conservancy legislation.

International cooperation in the field of conservation of the environment, in which the USSR takes an active part, has become an important factor in the struggle for peace, the speaker continued. The Soviet Union initiated the drafting of a convention on banning military or any other hostile use of means of affecting the natural environment. This policy is unanimously supported by the Soviet people.

In conclusion, Deputy Nuriyev voiced the conviction that discussion of the question of fulfillment of the requirements of the nature conservancy legislation at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet would exert a great influence on the resolution of this major problem.

Ligachev, Ryzhkov Get Posts

LD021413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet session resumed work 2 hours ago in the Grand Kremlin Palace, in separate sessions of the chambers. Deputies and guests at the session of the Soviet of the Union greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Zaykov, and Kapitonov with stormy and prolonged applause.

The question of changes in the composition of the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union was considered. Deputy Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union. Deputy Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union. Deputy Gusev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was elected chairman of the Consumer Goods and Services Commission.

Deputies and guests greeted Comrades Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Nikonov, and Rusakov with prolonged applause at the session of Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Certain changes were made in the composition of the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities. Discussion began at the sessions of both chambers of the country's supreme organ of state power on the question of observing the requirements of legislation on nature conservation and rational use of natural resources.

Deputies Discuss Reforestation

LD022205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- The preservation and augmentation of the USSR's forestry resources is one of the most important problems of nature conservation.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet are speaking about this from the platform of the regular session which opened today in the Kremlin. At separate sittings the two chambers of the Soviet parliament are discussing a report on the observance of legislation demands concerning the proteciton of nature. Speeches express satisfaction at the achievements of the USSR in forestry protection. The Soviet Union holds first place in the world for hectares of reforestation. Each year new forests are planted in the country artificially on an area of 1.3 million ha. Taking into account the natural growth, the forest area increases each year by about 2.4 million ha. There are 811 million ha of forests in the USSR. This is more than one quarter of all forests in the world. Deputies who have spoken at the chambers' sessions talked about rational use of the forest riches. Forests are distributed unevenly throughout the USSR: more than 80 percent of them are in the Asian part of the country, while only 20 percent of the population live there. It is particularly necessary to keep an eye on large-scale felling in the European part of the USSR where there are fewer forests left. The center of the main timber cutting is moving more and more toward the east.

Second Day's Session Begins

LD030811 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] The third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation resumed work in the Kremlin an hour ago. Deputies and guests gathered for the joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities greeted with stormy prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov. As reported on the first day of the session, discussion was completed on the issue of observance of legislative demands for natural resources. Thirty-three deputies took part in this discussion.

The results of the debates were summed up today in a concluding speech by Deputy Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who had delivered a report the previous day on this question. He noted that deputies have approved the policy of the party and the state on nature conservation activity. Criticism concerning certain ministries and departments was well founded. Speakers noted the need to perfect legislation concerning nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources, particularly in conditions of the accelerated development of industrial and agricultural production. The USSR Council of Ministers will, Deputy Nuriyev said in conclusion, examine the proposals and remarks voiced by deputies and adopt the necessary measures. The session adopted a decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on this question.

Deputy Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, then delivered a report on the activity of the USSR procurator's office in supervising the fulfillment of the demands of Soviet laws on strengthening law and order, guarding the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. Debates on this question are now under way at the session.

Procurator General's Report

LD030836 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- "Bourgeois propaganda spreads speculative inventions about the alleged violation of human rights in this country, about persecutions for convictions.

"This is nothing but sheer slander of our social system. The rights of citizens in the USSR are not only proclaimed but also ensured in reality by the whole set-up of our public and state life". This was stated today by the Procurator-General of the USSR Aleksandr Rekunkov, who spoke at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He made a report on the supervision by the procurator's office over the observance of Soviet laws on the strengthening of law and order, the protection of the rights and lawful interests of citizens.

The protection of the socio-economic, political and individual rights of citizens is one of the main duties of the Soviet procurator's office, A. Rekunkov stressed. He told about the versatile activities of the various departments of the procurator's office aimed at upholding the interests of Soviet people.

"Socialism creates favourable conditions for overcoming crime, consolidating legality in all the spheres of public life. Our socialist society has been spared the epidemic of violence and vandalism which has swept the capitalist world. Efforts to ensure observance of public law and order have been consistently intensified in the country, the number of such dangerous crimes as murder, grievous bodily harm, assault is being steadily reduced in the country, the same as the number of crimes committed by juveniles", he said.

A. Rekunkov stressed that crime in the Soviet Union was a complex social phenomenon. Its causes include both the legacy of the past, certain problems and difficulties connected with our development, the defects of educational work and slips in the work of law-enforcement and other state bodies. In other words, the combatting of crime continues to be an important task, the procurator-general of the USSR said in conclusion.

Supreme Soviet Concludes Work

LD031001 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has closed after two days of work in the Kremlin.

Andrey Gromyko was unanimously elected president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the first joint sitting of both chambers on the proposal of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mikhail Gorbachev was unanimously elected member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Vladimir Orlov (the Russian Federation) and Jan Vagris (Latvia) were elected vice-presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Eduard Shevardnadze the foreign affairs minister of the USSR on the proposal of the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Tikhonov.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev delivered a report, "On Observing the Demands of Legislation on Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources", at the session. A debate on the report was held in the afternoon at a separate sitting of the two chambers. More than thirty deputies took part in the debate.

The USSR Supreme Soviet at today's joint sitting of the two chambers adopted a resolution on the issue of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources.

Procurator-General of the USSR Aleksandr Rekunkov delivered a report on the supervision by the procurator's office over the observance of Soviet laws, on the strengthening of law and order and the protection of the rights and interests of citizens. After a debate in which deputies from both chambers took part the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution.

The deputies approved decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted in the period between the sessions. The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended its work.

TASS ISSUES BIOGRAPHY OF ANDREY GROMYKO

LD021042 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 2 Jul 85

["Biography of Andrey Gromyko" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko was born in 1909 in the village of Staryye Gromyki, today's Vetkovskiy District, Gomel Region, the Republic of Belorussia, into a poor peasant family. He is Russian by nationality. Andrey Gromyko has a higher education: In 1932 he graduated from an institute of economics and later from the post-graduate course of the all-union research institute of the economics of agriculture. From 1936 to 1939 Andrey Gromyko worked as a senior research worker and was the acting academic secretary of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He is a doctor of economics and is the author of a number of scientific papers.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has been on diplomatic work since 1939. He worked as a counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the United States, from 1943 to 1946 he was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the U.S. and concurrently USSR minister to Cuba. Later he worked as the permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N. Security Council and simultaneously deputy minister of foreign affairs, as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Britain, as first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Since February 1957 A.A. Gromyko has held the post of the USSR minister of foreign affairs and since 1983 he has combined the posts of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

A.A. Gromyko has been member of the CPSU since 1931. At the 19th CPSU Congress he was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and at the 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses he was elected full member of the CPSU Central Committee. Since April 1973 he has been member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.A. Gromyko is deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Second, Fifth and all the subsequent convocations. He is also deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been twice conferred on him in recognition of his services to his homeland. He has also been awarded many orders and medals.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION SESSION

PM280829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "With Concern for Youth"]

[Text] A session of the commission for holding International Youth Year in the USSR has been held in Moscow under the chairmanship of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Reports were heard from M.V. Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and M.M. Akhmetova, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

The commission noted that this year the attention of Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, ministries, departments, and enterprise leaders toward the solution of the problems of the establishment and development of the rising generation has been considerably intensified in the Belorussian and Kazakh SSR's. A large amount of work in this direction is being performed by the commissions for holding International Youth Year in the republics.

The young people of the republics have actively joined in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Purposeful work has been launched in the republic to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational school.

At the same time the commission session drew attention to the fact that the soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and union republic ministries and departments must be more vigorous in resolving questions of educating the younger generation, consider their requirements more fully, and seek to ensure that all young men and women, in exercising their constitutional rights and duties, make a fitting contribution to the country's socioeconomic development, the assimilation of the most progressive manufacturing methods, and raising of labor productivity, and the universal consolidation of discipline and order.

It was noted that the commissions must step up attention toward young people's patriotic and international education and the formation in young men and women of high ideals, class awareness, and implacability toward any kind of manifestations of bourgeois ideoloty and morality, toward the struggle against alcohol abuse, and toward the assertion of a sober way of life.

The need was pointed out to make broader use in the republics of cultural and sports institutions with a view to organizing young people's sensible leisure. It is essential to pay more attention toward the daily living and leisure conditions of young men and women living in hostels.

The session also heard a report from the Moscow Gorispolkom on Moscow's readiness for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It was noted that the Moscow Gorispolkom and the rayispolkoms under the leadership of the party organs have performed a considerable amount of work to prepare the city for the forum of the planet's youth. The preparation of venues for cultural and sports programs, of accommodation for the festival's participants and guests, and of trade and public catering, consumer services, municipal, medical, and transportation services establishments is being completed.

At the same time the commission noted that in the days remaining before the festival the institutions and organizations must carry out promptly and to a high standard all recommendations connected with preparing and holding the festival. The Moscow Gorispolkom and the ministries and departments have been asked to eliminate existing shortcomings very rapidly and to perform all projected work. Our motherland's capital must become a city of geunine hospitality for those arriving for the festival.

G.A. Aliyev addressed the commission session.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions were V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and other comrades.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES ECONOMIC INSTITUTE GRADUATES

PM021701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "For the Sake of the Motherland, in the Name of Progress"]

[Text] The graduates of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy participate actively in the implementation of the Communist Party's course of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy. They are entrusted with the leadership of the most important sectors of the economy. A ceremonial session was held in Moscow on 28 June to mark the latest graduation of students of the Academy of the National Economy.

On the presidium were N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; L.F. Bobykin, V.A. Grigoryev, and V.I. Pimenov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by Academician Ye.M. Sergeyev, rector of the academy. An honorary presidum was enthusiastically elected, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

N.I. Ryzhkov addressed those present. He said:

Today is an important event in the Academy's life. Its graduates are being sent out into various sectors of the economy. The party and government place great trust in each of you, entrusting you with heading large labor collectives and crucial areas of work in the sector management staffs.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, N.I. Ryzhkov cordially congratulated the graduates, the professorial and teaching staff, and the whole collective of the academy on this noteworthy event.

The party and all the people are now working to restructure the economy and increase its efficiency -- work which marks the start of a crucial new stage in its development.

The fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the implementation of the task set by the party of bringing about a profound qualitative transformation of the material and technical base of the national economy are subordinated to the main goals -- those of further increasing the people's well-being and strengthening our state's economic and defense might. The CPSU Central Committee believes that this must become the cause of the whole party and people and must be the pivot of organizational, political, and economic activity. The work which has begun is an important element in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to complete the radical revolution in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and in a number of salients to bring about a breakthrough into spheres of science and technology which are new to us, and to ensure the transfer of the national economy onto a footing of intensive development.

This task requires urgent resolution. The CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress not only assessed the present state of affairs and exposed negative trends, but also clearly defined ways of resolving urgent problems. The key to success in this is largely determined by the cadres' party-mindedness, competence, and qualifications and by their ability to move away from obsolete forms and methods of work, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed.

The expanding scale of production in all sectors of the national economy, the new economic methods of management, and the need for the rapid introduction of the achievements of science, engineering, and technologies into production make increased demands on the level of knowledge, training, and retraining of specialists and workers. We need tens of thousands of highly qualified leaders. Major work must be done on the creation of a broad, effective system for training cadres, and your academy's collective must take part in this work.

The party Central Committee believes that work to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development should begin with the improvement of investment policy and structural policy, the speaker went on to say. We must shift the center of gravity from new construction to modernization and retooling of production, from increasing the extraction of resources to saving them in every way, and from the traditional increase in volumes to the improvement of the quality of output.

In this connection a special role is assigned to machine building, which determines the potential for the retooling of the entire national economy. For this reason it is necessary first and foremost to renew machine building production itself and ensure that it reaches an advanced level.

Success in resolving these large-scale tasks will only come when literally everyone recognizes his own direct involvement in the common cause, becomes more profoundly aware of state concerns, and realizes that his personal contribution determines the results of work which is aimed at resolving our society's urgent socioeconomic tasks and promoting the Soviet people's well-being.

The question of output quality is particularly acute now. This indicator is one of the most vulnerable spots in our economy. The CPSU Central Committee brings to the fore the task of radically improving the quality of all types of output and all work, and regards this as one of the party's program tasks. Here nobody can remain aloof -- no enterprise, no sector of the economy, no Soviet working person.

The attainment of the most advanced, highest standard must be every leader's guide in improving output quality. To this end all organizational and economic levers and incentives must be brought into play, and this must also be the aim of educational work in the labor collectives.

There must be special concern for improving the quality of consumer goods. Soviet people expect these to be up to the standard of the best achievements in our country and in the world, up to our people's growing aesthetic, spiritual, and cultural requirements.

The speaker then dwelt on certain aspects of economic management. He noted that many questions of the acceleration of socioeconomic development are held up by the imperfect management structure.

As experience shows, an effective way of boosting the technical standard of production is the creation of a network of major production and science-and-production associations. This is not only a progressive form of organizing socialist production and boosting its technical level; it is also a qualitatively new form of management.

Increasing the role of production and science-and-production associations and extending their rights, economic autonomy, and responsibility naturally means a substantial restructuring of the work of ministries, the simplification of the sectors' management structure, and the elimination of excessive overlaps. To this end it is expedient to accelerate the transition to the two-tier system and abolish certain superfluous superstructural organizations.

High rates of socioeconomic development can only be ensured on condition that national economic plans are formulated on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, N.I. Ryzhkov went on. The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000 is now being completed.

Everyone must work actively to create a firm basis for the planned indicators with a view to ensuring that leading positions are reached in terms of labor productivity and economic efficiency. It is important to mobilize all the labor collectives to seek new reserves and potential for accelerating scientific and technical progress. As heads of the sectors of work entrusted to you, you must immediately join in this important work.

It was stated at the CPSU Central Committee conference that we will continue to strengthen democratic centralism, combined organically with the expansion of enterprises' economic autonomy and with economic methods of management. The party says this quite clearly.

It is important that we continue to increase the effectiveness of planned management and make full use of financial autonomy, developing the masses' initiative in every way. The socialist system is strong by virtue of the fact that it opens by broad opportunities for the people's creativity.

The precongress socialist competition is now developing increasingly widely in the national economy. Its main aims are now determined by the attainment of high results in such salients as the saving of resources, the prompt fulfillment of contract commitments, the high quality of articles, and the introduction and assimilation of new technology.

Every sector and every collective faces the task of fulfilling everything outlined in the plan, with a view to successfully completing 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole. This intensive target requires the mobilization of all forces and reserves. The party has said: There will be no amendments to the plan. So in all current tasks it is necessary to display the greatest proprietorial concern and responsibility.

In creating the Academy the CPSU Central Committee and the government proceeded on the basis that it should train leadership workers for the top level of management who are up to present-day requirements. In the last 7 years the Academy has basically developed as a new type of educational institution which gives its students a good economic and management education. But the Academy's collective has no grounds for complacency. Everything that has been done is only the beginning of what you have to do in light of the party's recent decisions.

N.I. Ryzhkov wished the Academy graduates great successes in work to implement the party's plans.

Students Yu. P Shuvayev and V.I. Gulyayev spoke on behalf of the Academy collective. The participants in the ceremony enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPING RSFSR AGRICULTURE

LD011721 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 1 Jul 85

["Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 1 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a resolution "On the Further Development and Raising of the Efficiency of Agriculture and other sectors of the Agri-Industrial Complex in the Non-Black Soil of the RSFSR in 1986-1990".

The resolution says that in compliance with the decisions of the party and the government extensive work is being carried out in the non-black soil zone to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and the industries associated with it as well as to ensure social re-organization of the countryside.

Over 65 billion roubles in capital investments were channelled into developing agriculture in the non-black soil zone of the Russian Federation in 1976-1984. Over these years fixed assets of collective and state farms have doubled, and power generating capacities grown by 70 per cent.

A total of 46 million square meters of housing, pre-school institutions for 340,000 children, clubs and cultural centers seating 305,000 people, and 60,000 kilometers of hard-surface motor roads have been built. Over 2.5 million hectares of drained and irrigated land have been put into use and amelioration work has been carried out on 3.3 million hectares. Medical, cultural, everyday and trading services available to the rural population have improved, and the payment for the work of collective and state farmers has grown.

All this has made it possible to increase production and state purchases of agricultural produce.

At the same time the resolution notes that the potentialities of the non-black soil zone of the Russian Federation are not being used to the full and vast material and technical resources and production assets established there still fail to produce due payback.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR outlined a system of measures to be taken in 1986-1990 to ensure further development and raising of the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agri-industrial complex of that important region of the country.

To implement the program for the development of the non-black soil of the RSFSR it planned to allocate 46 billion roubles in capital investments in 1986-1990.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan period agricultural enterprises of the non-black soil zone of the Russian Federation will take delivery of 390,000 tractors, 104,000 grain harvesters, 363,000 trucks, 19,700 excavators, 17,500 bulldozers, 3,500 scrapers and other equipment.

In accordance with the resolution, a total of 37.2 million square meters of housing, pre-school institutions for 260,000 children, clubs and cultural centers seating 260,000 people, and 640 outpatient clinics are to be put into operation on collective and state farms, at agricultural and water management enterprises in the 12th Five-Year Plan period. The resolution also provides for a series of other measures aimed at ensuring further development and raising of the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agri-industrial complex in the non-blace soil zone of the Russian Federation.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed the firm conviction that party, state, trade union and Komsomol bodies, agri-industrial associations, agricultural, water management and building organizations would do everything necessary to ensure the successful fulfilment of the tasks formulated by the resolution and aimed at further developing agriculture in the non-black soil zone of the RSFSR.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

PM010219 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined questions connected with increasing the efficiency of economic management and improving the activity of a number of ministries and local soviet ispolkoms. The state invests considerable resources in developing the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, where the fixed productive capital of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has doubled in the past 9 years. However, the large capital investments and material and technical resources provided are still not producing the proper return.

After discussing the question "on further developing and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and othe sectors of the agro-industrial complex in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990," the republic's Council of Ministers Presidium drew special attention to the need to recruit and retain skilled cadres in the countryside, for which ministries and local soviets must show greater concern to ensure the sociocultural development of villages and rural regions.

It was proposed that resolute measures be taken to increase the area of crops. Advanced agricultural methods and intensive farming techniques are to form the basis for increasing crop yields in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium analyzed the Khabarovsk Krayispolkom's work to fulfill earlier decisions on the further economic and social development of the regions inhabited by northern ethnic groups. The volume of industrial production there has increased by 18 percent during the current 5-year plan, reindeer meat production has risen by 28 percent, the vegetable crops produced under cover has increased by 80 percent, and the average annual output of edible fish products has risen by 22 percent. The targets for the commissioning of housing and retail trade enterprises have been fulfilled more than twice over. Considerably more than the planned number of general education schools have been built. The television service has been extended to reach 91.3 percent of the population. However, not all questions have been resolved satisfactorily. The Khabarovsk Krayispolkom and the republic's ministries and departments are instructed to implement more vigorously the socioeconomic program for developing those regions inhabited by northern ethnic groups.

The session heard a report from the Ryazan Oblispolkom on work to increase the responsibility of soviet and economic cadres for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's demands. It was noted during the discussion that the Ryazan Oblispolkom's leadership has begun paying greater attention to the selection and training of soviet and economic cadres. At the same time, there are still many serious shortcomings in this work. This has an adverse effect on the socioeconomic development of the oblast, which is lagging behind neighboring oblasts in many important indicators. Special attention was paid to providing agricultural production with cadres, increasing the skills of leading cadres, and improving the work of the soviet and economic organs' apparatus.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium heard from V.P. Batrakov, the republic's minister of rural construction, who discussed the work to strengthen labor discipline and use working time more efficiently at organizations under the ministry's jurisdiction. The ministry's leaders were instructed to take urgent measures to ensure a comprehensive approach to resolving the problem of making rural construction workers' labor activity more efficient.

UKRAINIAN PARTY COMMISSION PUNISHES OFFICIAL

AU011818 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Party Control Commission Under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] An audit has been established that the press machines production association, acting against state discipline, systematically indulged in the construction of facilities not provided for in the plan and illicitly diverted labor and material-technical resources for these purposes. Upon the instruction of its director general, A.L. Lugovskoy, a number of facilities not provided for in the plan have been built and the administration building has been completely renovated from capital investments set apart for reequipping the basic production, expanding the engineering networks, and for the construction of production blocks and a dispensary for the workers.

However, in the accounts, the resources used to construct these facilities were listed as being spent on the planned facilities. This means that a deception of the state took place.

Moreover, the books misrepresented the indexes of utilizing capital investments intended for the construction of planned facilities by including accounts of equipment not fixed and provided for in the plan documents or estimates, as well as by marking excessively high prices for equipment. Accounts showing the production activities of the industrial enterprises were doctored by means of fictitious commodity operations [bestovarnyye operatsii]. The workers of construction administrations, as well as the association's engineers and technicians were illicitly paid bonuses.

In 1984, A.L. Lugovskoy illicitly wrote off a significant amount of metal, having concealed from the investigation and control agencies the shortage of it. He authorized the production of more than 10 presses for gramophone record manufacture without having tested their prototypes. Subsequently, the presses proved to be useless for production purposes. This fact was also omitted in the accounts. In a number of cases, engineering duties in the association were assigned to persons who, after their approval, actually did not show up there. Large sums in cash were paid in their unfounded salaries.

A.L. Lugovskoy was repeatedly brought to party account for similar infringements and abuses, but he failed to draw conclusions from that.

The results of the audit have been examined by the Party Control Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. For the illicit utilization of large material resources and sums of money for the construction of facilities not provided for in the plans, for the book doctoring and eyewash practices, as well as for other abuses, A.L. Logovskoy has been struck off the CPSU roll. He has also been dismissed from his post. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the decision adopted by the Party Control Commission.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's decision was discussed at a session of the association's party committee, at an open meeting of the association's party organization, as well as by Ilichevskiy Raykom and Odessa Gorkom and Obkom. They have brought to party responsibility other CPSU members -- leading workers in the press machines production association -- found guilty of gross infringements of state discipline, and have drawn up measures to preclude similar cases in the future.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST

PM011359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The ninth issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal DOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial: "Readiness To Take Responsibility."

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the 11 June 1985 conference at the CPSU Central Committee is published.

The rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress" includes articles by V. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on "The Transformation of the Non-Chernozem: Results, Problems, Prospects" and by V. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, on "Emulating Lenin, Following the Party's Demands."

The section "Our Knowledge, Strength, and Weapon" includes articles by Nguyen Thi Thu and Nguyen Anh Thai entitled "Lenin and the 'Awakening of Asia,'" and by R. Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, entitled "The Greatness of the Immortal Lenin."

The journal carries the articles "Seeking Paths to the Future" by A. Volodin, "Following a Road of Trails and Victories" by I. Abashidze, "War Veterans in the Struggle for Peace" by A.Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, "Topical Problems of the Antiwar Movement and the World Revolutionary Process" by V. Bushuyev, and "Portugal: Economic Crisis, Political Struggle" by A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party.

NEW AMUR OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

LD291413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] A plenum of the Amur Obkom of the CPSU was held today in Blagoveshchensk. It discussed an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Avramenko from the post of obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement. Comrade Sharin, who has been working as an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Amur Obkom of the party.

AFP SUGGESTS TIKHONOV HAS 'WORSENING HEALTH'

AU031127 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 3 (AFP) -- Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, 80, slipped and nearly fell as Soviet leaders took their seats in the Supreme Soviet today, but he was kept on his feet by party chief Mikhail Gorbachev who turned quickly to help.

Mr. Tikhonov, who seemed tired at the funeral of late party chief Konstantin Chernenko on March 13, has apparently had worsening health in recent weeks.

TV viewers saw him dragging a leg, with his left arm immobilised, when he left on June 24 for Warsaw talks of the Eastern bloc economic group Comecon.

Aides in April denied rumours, prompted by Mr. Tikhonov's absence from two public cermonies, that he was ill.

Mr. Tikhonov retained his post yesterday when the Supreme Soviet elected Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, 75, president.

MINISTRIES CRITICIZED FOR SLOW LASER PRODUCTION

PM281301 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 June in its Morning Edition front-pages an editorial titled "Lasers at Work" which notes that lasers are already in use in Soviet industry, but that extensive industrial application will need the development of a new form of industrial laser. "A number of ministries and departments, above all the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, were given that task in the current 5-year plan. It must be said bluntly that the solution of the task is being delayed and postponed beyond the set deadline.

"The main reason for that is the narrow departmental approach shown by a number of ministry leaders to scientific and technical progress in their sectors."

The editorial criticizes the State Committee for Standards and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems for failing to produce the specialized control equipment required to operate the new laser equipment. The editorial calls for greater efforts from those concerned, particularly the Ministery of Power and Electrification, to create a laser research center under the USSR Academy of Sciences and regards the establishment of an "intersectorial production base" as the "key task" in assimilating lasers in industry. The editorial concludes with a general call for greater efforts to ensure the speediest possible introduction of laser technology in production.

BRIEFS

VENUS EXPERIMENT DATA PUBLISHED -- Fresh data on the planet Venus, obtained in the course of a recent experiment, has been published in the USSR. Interplanetary probes explored the Venusian atmosphere and took samples of its soil. It is already becoming clear that the structure of Venusian soil differs from that of the Earth and the Moon. Researchers discovered quite unexpectedly vertical whirlwinds in the Venusian atmosphere. The data on exploring Venus has been received by radio telescopes on all continents. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jul 85 LD]

NEW TYPESETTING TECHNOLOGY -- Leningrad, 2 July 85 (TASS) -- New Soviet phototypesetting equipment which Leningrad printing machine works has started producing will bring the newspaper more in line with radio and television for latest news output; it incorporates electronics, optics, and laser techniques. The text, inserted in the memory of a computer, is conveyed to the matrix by laser beam capable of imposing, to order, up to 5 million tiny black, grey, and white dots on the photo-material per second. From these, the text or illustrations are composed. Considering that thus the possibility of using various scripts is practically limitless, the computer switches them to place on a newspaper column the whole text prepared by the journalists. Automated lay-out takes mere minutes, eliminating technological conflict between editors and printers. The printers will be finally freed of hot print alloys and will no longer have to cut unique letters from rare woods. The phototypesetting will free at each printing works 120 people engaged in monotonous and sometimes unhealthy work. The first complex is for PRAVDA, which has a circulation of over 10 million. Later the typesetting plant, knowing no language barriers, is planned to be supplied to foreign countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Jul 85 LD]

SOKOLOV SPEAKS AT MILITARY ACADEMY CEREMONY

OW020241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2215 GMT 29 Jun 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; report on the 26 June Kremlin reception in honor of military academy graduates, including address by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A reception was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace on 26 June by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy in honor of graduates of military academies. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, said in particular:

[Sokolov] The graduation of students from military academies this year is taking place in an atmosphere in which the Soviet people are working selflessly to implement the national economic programs and plans set for the 11th 5-year period and striving to meet with new successes the 27th congress of our party which will become a milestone in the history of the country. The key directions for work before the congress were outlined at the April Central Committee Plenum and at the conference on the question of accelerating scientific and technical progress held by the party Central Committee. The party has set the task of putting to use all the reserves of the socialist society, achieving a substantial acceleration of the social and economic development of the country, and strengthening its defensive power.

All our people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and rally more closely around its Leninist Central Committee. In the complex and at times dangerous international situation, our party Central Committee and the Soviet Government display restraint, firmness, and adherence to principles; do not let out of their sight for a single day the issue of strengthening the defensive capability of the Soviet Union; and spare no efforts to ensure that the armed forces of the country are provided with everything necessary to protect our fatherland and its allies, so that no one catches us unprepared.

[Announcer] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, further said:

[Sokolov] The Soviet Army and Navy in a single combat rank with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries stand as a secure shield in the path of the aggressive strivings of the imperialists and defend the great revolutionary gains and the cause of peace and social progress. Comrades, you will go to units and ships at the height of summer combat training. The personnel of the Army and Navy are now working under the slogan: A fitting greeting for the 27th party congress. The main attention of the soldiers is focused on fulfilling the party's demands to further increase combat readiness. You must immediately get involved in solving this most important party and state task. The work of each of you will be assessed according to the results achieved. The rich knowledge acquired at the academies will greatly help you in your future activity.

Your main task today is to perfect practical skills in leading subunits and units, and in training and educating subordinates. Military art is developing intensively as never before. The technical equipment of the troops is growing swiftly, and fundamentally new means for armed combat are emerging. The methods of combat actions are being perfected.

Carefully study the arms and combat equipment being supplied to the Army and naval forces, our statutes and instructions, and new aspects of the military art; refer more frequently to the invaluable experiences of the Great Patriotic War; introduce more decisively advanced combat training and service experiences; and spare neither efforts nor time for systematic independent work connected with the further creative mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The main wealth and strength of our Army and Navy are the remarkable personnel boundlessly devoted to the cause of the party and the people. It is necessary to be closer to the soldiers and show constant care for them. In all your work make greater use of party and Komsomol organizations. While mobilizing the soldiers for further improving combat readiness and for ensuring a fitting greeting to the 27th congress of our party, it is necessary to improve party-political work in every way. The main task of party-political work is forming in the personnel ideological-political convictions, moral fortitude, and high patriotic and international qualities. Commanders and political workers, all the officer corps must persistently strive for a correct understanding and implementation by the military personnel of their duty to the motherland, inculcate in them a feeling of pride for belonging to the Armed Forces of the Soviet state, and while developing a diligent attitude to combat training and service, educate them in a spirit of strict and conscious observation of military discipline. I am expressing firm confidence that you will always and everywhere meet the demands of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

[Announcer] In conclusion, the USSR defense minister, on behalf of officers who graduated from the academies, assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will serve as an example of selfless implementation of the patriotic and international duty and will do their utmost to increase the combat power and combat readiness of the Armed Forces, and improve the defensive capabilities of the socialist fatherland.